Missing Date

30 MAY 1870

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,553.—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MAY 30, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance....Rupees Fifty.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 62 0
including postage	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 32 0
including postage	„ 36 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	„ 16 0
including postage	„ 21 0
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including postage	„ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
Back Numbers	„ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	6 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ditto	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. T. Lewis, will be despatched on the 7th June 1870, at noon.

Leave	Bombay	June.	Leave	Pondicherry	June.
„	Carwar	9	„	Madras	20
„	Narrakal	11	„	Coongada	22
„	Tuticorin	12	„	Vizagapatam	23
„	Columbo	13	„	Bimlipatam	23
„	Galle	14	„	Gopalpore	24
„	Negapatam	16	„	False Point	25
				Arrive Calcutta	26

During the S. W. Monsoon viz. from the beginning of June to the end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Nedgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the *day* of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government) between Forts and Gowa the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Bewas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island and Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
[illegible]	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
[illegible] Co	0 12	1 0	0 12	1 0
[illegible]	0 6	0 8	0 6	0 8

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Sunmundur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 5th November 1867.

PASSAGES to ENGLAND by SUEZ CANAL.—The A 1 Screw Steamer STOWELL, 731 tons, G. Ward, Commander,

This vessel, which will be despatched about the end of the month, has excellent accommodation for a few First Class Passengers. The Stewardess would be glad to take charge of children. For terms apply to

Messrs. GEO. LOCKHART & Co.,
Agents for the ship.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, via THE SUEZ CANAL.

Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)

THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mails between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, Archipelago-Toscano, Alexandria, have regularly on the runs, for the present, MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay to the above-named Italian Ports, for which purpose four new English-built First Class Steamers of 2,000 tons each now in course of construction, will be put on the line very shortly.

The steamers will leave this Port about the end of each month until further notice.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£26	£15	£4	Without Food
Suez	38	22	9	
Port Said	40	24	9	
Messina	48	33	12	Including Wines.
Naples	50	35	13	
Leghorn	53	36	15	
Genoa	58	36	15	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any of the above named Mediterranean Ports, and are free to proceed by any of the Company's vessels to the port of destination marked on their Ticket.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of fare.

In accordance with the above, the first-class S. S. "EGITTO," 1,800 tons, affording excellent accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers, will be despatched from Bombay about the end of May.

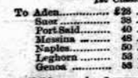
For Prospectuses of this new Steamer line, as also for rates of freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 11th April 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE
(vis SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS leaves MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, vis the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from this country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

To Aden	1st Class. £ 25	2nd Class. £ 15	Deck. £ 6
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship AFRIQUE, 2,300 tons, Captain Roland, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 7th June next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 26th May 1870.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY
versus
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports and to Liverpool direct.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £55; 2nd class £35	Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £32 10s.	
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.	

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 30th May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 2nd May 1870.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

To LIVERPOOL via CANAL.

THE KRISHNA leaving 30th May, will be despatched via the Canal to LIVERPOOL.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY THROUGH TO LIVERPOOL.

First Class	£55
Second Class	£35

Our Agents in London are prepared to obtain POLICIES on COTTON by our Steamers vid Canal at 20s. per cent w. a.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY and TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY, and vice versâ. The new Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, Captain Lonzarich, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 20th June, and will be followed by the new Steamer APIS, 1,400 tons, on or about the 20th July.

These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

To	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£25	£15
To Suez	£38	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste direct, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

Besides the above direct line, there is a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and Messrs. Lloyd, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Saloons are employed on this line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £16.

Passengers by the P & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE:

First Class.....£13 | Second Class.....£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED RATES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head. Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., First Class, £4-10; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers,) Passengers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE via ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (not including Transit through Egypt):—First Class, £53; Second Class, £34, exclusive of wines.

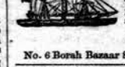
In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Medow Street.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST.



THE steamer TILLY, Captain Hansa, will be despatched direct to Narrakel on MONDAY the 30th instant at 4 P.M., calling at Calicut, weather permitting.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6 Borah Bazaar Street, Bombay, 28th May 1870.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 9, 12, and 15 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & Co.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. PETERSBURG, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to send for delivery of their goods without delay, otherwise the same will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned, without any further intimation being given.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s, Petersburg.

Bombay, 27th May 1870.

STEAM and SAILING BARGES for HIRE.—The undersigned has always FOR HIRE, on very reasonable terms, a large number of STEAM and SAILING BARGES, each capable of carrying between 110 and 120 tons deadweight.

Special arrangements can also be made for discharging entire Cargoes of Vessels in Harbour with great despatch.

JAMSETJEE N. TATA.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay, 3rd March 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

THURSDAY, 2nd JUNE 1870.

FIRST NIGHT OF THE SERIES.

WEEKLY BIJOU PERFORMANCES.

In compliance with the suggestion of numerous friends, the Members of the Dramatic and Musical Profession at present in Bombay have arranged to give a Series of Unique Entertainments with a view to relieve the tedium and monotony of the present dull Season, and no efforts will be spared to render the Performance COMPLETE, VARIED and ATTRACTIVE.

PROGRAMME FOR THURSDAY.

A MORNING CALL.

The new Comedy, for the first time in Bombay,

THE COMICAL COUNTESS,

And by particular desire the successful Operetta

LE CHALET,

WITH ALL THE ORIGINAL MUSIC,
Under the Direction of
Signor ZELMAN.

BOX PLAN at Messrs. SOUNDY'S.

NOTICE is hereby given to the CONTRIBUTORIES of the FRERE LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, and of the ASIATIC FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION, Limited, who have not paid the SECOND CALL of the abovenamed Companies, that unless the said Call is paid on or settled within 15 days from THIS DATE, the same will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION or by PRIVATE SALE.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE,
Liquidator of the Frere Land Reclamation, Limited, and Assignee of the Assets of the Asiatic Financial Association, Limited.

1 Church Street, 26th May 1870.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s. s. HINDOSTAN, from Suez, has brought the CARGOES of the following Vessels:—

ACCELERATED CARGO, Ex

s. s. BANGALORE, from Southampton, 30th April.]
„ TANJORE, from Marseilles, 5th May.

UNACCELERATED CARGO, Ex

s. s. CEYLON, from Southampton, 23rd April.
„ DANUBE, from Liverpool, 24th April.

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 28th May 1870.

McCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

It has come to the knowledge of the undersigned, that VERY INFERIOR WATCHES, not made by him, but bearing his well known name, are being offered to the Indian public, at prices which preclude the best workmanship and warranty.

PURCHASERS are advised to EXERCISE CAUTION in BUYING, and if they are in doubt, they can remit direct by Bank Draft, or otherwise, for Gold Watches from £31, and Silver ones from £10. 10s., which can be sent by Registered parcel or letter.

27, Cornhill, London.

JAMES McCABE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REDUCED PRICES!

BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE.—Flower Vases, Drawing Room Card Plates, and Toilet Bottles of elegant designs.

FAMILY ALBUMS, for Carte-de-Visite and Cabinet size photos.

FANCY WORK BOXES, neatly fitted up.

GOLD and SILVER PENCIL CASES, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen.

STRONG POCKET PURSES, with Bostonites.

WALL PAPERS and BORDERS of various patterns.

WIRE GAUZE, Green.

OFFICE PENCILS and INK ERASERS, by A. W. Faber.

CHUBB'S PADLOCKS, with duplicate keys.

Best ENGLISH DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS of sizes.

KENT'S PATENT ROTARY KNIFE CLEANING MACHINES, suitable for Clubs, Hotels, and Regimental Messes.

LEIBIG'S FOOD for INFANTS, by Savory and Moore.

Medow Street. J. NEUBERG.

DAILY EXPECTED, per City of Tanjore, COOKING STOVES, of sizes.
HEATING STOVES.

Medow Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

DICKENS'S MYSTERY of EDWIN DROOD.—Parts I and II, can now be supplied on payment of Subscription for the series.

Town.....Rs. 7 2
Mofussil.....„ 8 10

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

FIRMINGER'S MANUAL of GARDENING for INDIA. Rs. 14.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BETTS' LIBRARY MAP of INDIA, on Rollers. Rs. 10-8.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

CHARTS.—IMRAY'S large scale CHARTS, all mounted on cloth, with plans of harbours, can be had as under:—

Bombay to Kurrachee	Rs. 7
Bombay to Cape Comorin	7
Comorin to Cocoanada	7
Cocoanada to Rangoon	7
Bassein to Penang	7
Rice Ports (larger scale)	7
Bay of Bengal	7
Persian Gulf	7
Gulf of Aden	4
Red Sea (12 feet long)	4
North Pacific	10
South Africa and Madagascar	7
Mauritius	4
Gulf of Siam	7

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

WEBSTER'S QUARTO DICTIONARY, unabridged with SUPPLEMENT. Rs. 20.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BROUGHTON on the C VIL PROCEDURE CODE. New Edition, in the Press. Orders registered.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

PRINCEP'S CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE. Third Edition. Rs. 16.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

In the Press.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE for INDIA.—New Edition, revised and almost entirely re-written by Norman Chevers, M.D., Principal of the Medical College, Calcutta.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BOURKE on the LAW of LIMITATION. Third Edition. Rs. 13-8.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MAYNE on the PENAL CODE. Sixth Edition. Rs. 14.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICES.

PLATT'S MacCARTHY GINS.—Shortly expected to arrive a consignment of the above make of Gins, with all the latest improvements, self-feeds, &c. Orders can now be registered.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Agents for Platt Brothers & Co.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

HOOP IRON, ex Riga and Henyon.—The undersigned have just landed a quantity of 1¼ inch Hoop, Iron made specially for Binding Cotton Bales. Any size of Hoop Iron made to order.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents for Mayhew, Sykes & Co.,
Hoop Iron Manufacturers.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

BLISTER, CAST, and SPRING STEEL.—Received, ex-ship Assaye, a consignment of Blister, Cast, Spring, and Sheet Steel, in all descriptions; Files of all descriptions; Sets of Stocks and Dies; Cast Steel Hammers; Shovels; and an assortment of Chisels, Drills, and other Tools. Detailed price lists will be ready in a few days, and may be had on application to

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Agents for Sybry, Sealey, & Co.,
Cannon Steel Works, Sheffield.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

PLATT BROTHERS & Co., (Ld.,) Machinists.
HICK, HARGREAVES & Co., Engineers, Boiler Makers, &c.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS in this country for the abovementioned Firms, and are prepared to furnish Estimates for Engines, Boilers, &c., Cotton Cleaning, Ginning, Spinning, and Weaving Machinery, Mill Fittings, and Stores. All orders and enquiries will meet with prompt attention.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

A. & H. GOUBT'S CHAMPAGNE.—Just received, per steamer Alabama, a consignment of Messrs. A. & H. Goubt's CHAMPAGNE. This Wine from its dryness and general character is highly appreciated in England, and may now be had at the Godowns of the undersigned.

	Quarts.	Pints.
Dry Sillery Mousseux	at Rs. 27	Rs. 14 per dozen
Fine Dry Carte Blanche	at Rs. 32	Rs. 17 „
Finest Dry Vergenay	at Rs. 35	Rs. 20 „

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

No. 22 Apollo Street.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

JUST received, a nice Selection of CARRIAGE and GIG LAMPS, by the undersigned,

P. GRANT & SON, Saddlers,
Hummum Street, Fort.

GEORGE NICOLL and Co.,
BOOT and SHOE MAKERS,
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

SUPERIOR INKS.

THE undersigned have the pleasure to inform the Heads of Government Offices, Mercantile and Banking Establishments, and the Public in general, that they are now selling SUPERIOR BLACK WRITING INK, manufactured by Mr. Manecksee Ruttonjee. They call attention to the Certificates received from the "Times of India," "Bombay Gazette," and several Gentlemen who have tested the Ink, and which they publish below. They are also preparing

RED INK,
PRESS COPYING INK, and
PRINTING INK,

and hope to receive support and patronage in Bombay and Out-stations. The Ink is sold at the extremely cheap price of Rs. 6 per dozen Quarts.

Orders registered for large quantities at Rs. 5 per dozen.

MANECKJEE, PLANAGAN & Co.

No. 1, Church Lane, Bombay, 26th May 1870.

Certificates.

"Times of India" Office, Bombay, 22nd April 1870.

The ink manufactured by Mr. Maneckjee Ruttonjee has been in general use throughout this office for a considerable time, and has given very great satisfaction. Nothing better could be wished for, as it flows freely, never clogs or corrodes the pen, and a few minutes after use the writing becomes a fine deep black. Another advantage it has over manufactures is its low price, about half that usually paid for the English ink. These facts recommend Mr. Maneckjee's ink to the Banks, Mercantile and Public Offices, &c., of Bombay.

Signed) Wm. FYM.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Bombay, 25th May 1870.

To Maneckjee Ruttonjee, Esq.

We have in this Office tried the ink sent by you, and have found it quite as good as the best English ink. Being cheaper than ink of English manufacture, I should think it likely that it will be widely used.

(Signed) JAMES FAICHNEY.

I have been using for some weeks the ink of of Maneckjee Ruttonjee, and am well satisfied with it. It is very limpid, of good colour, and does not corrode steel pens.

Bombay, 20th April 1870. (Signed) W. B. FELLOWS.

Accountant General's Office, Bombay, 18th May 1870.

Mr. Maneckjee Ruttonjee has asked my opinion as to the ink manufactured by him. I have given it a trial, and am very well satisfied with it. It retains its colour, does not rapidly corrode steel pens, and is not expensive for the price at which he sells it.

(Signed) G. W. CLINE, LL.D.,
Offg. 1st Assistant Accountant General.

To Maneckjee Ruttonjee, Esq.

In reply to your enquiry, I have tried the ink which you sent for trial, and it appears to be very good office ink, flowing very freely from the pen.

16th May 1870. (Signed) R. BENTON HOBBS.

To Maneckjee Ruttonjee, Esq.

We hereby certify that we have tried your sample of Writing Ink and find it much better than the inks generally sold in Bombay; it flows freely and turns to a nice black.

(Signed) W. CHATTLEY & Co.,
J. L. Madden.

Bombay, 17th May 1870.

Mr. Manekjee Ruttonjee having requested me to give his ink a trial I have had it in use for about a month, and have found it brilliant, that it flows easily, does not corrode the steel pen or get clogged in the stand. Its cheapness and efficiency should ensure a ready introduction into office.

(Signed) H. B. ADDIE, C.E.

Sessions's Buildings, 18th May 1870.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
(Opposite the Custom House).

Our Firm in Calcutta has now been established half a century, and during that time it has supplied upwards of two hundred Messes. Our House here, during the past year, has opened accounts with upwards of 70 Messes, and with the principal Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras. These facts are in themselves a sufficient guarantee of the quality and purity of our Wines.

N.B.—Our quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

CHAMPAGNES.

JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND.

All extremely delicate and dry; first quality.

No. 1	Gold nock—Dry—first quality.	
2	do.	Very Dry do.
3	do.	Extra Dry do.

N. B.—Finer Wines than the above are not shipped to this country: the peculiar dryness of No. 2 and 3 find favour at the principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe. Samples may be had at Wholesale Rates.

Also MAGNUMS of Champagne, suitable for guest nights.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
38 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	38 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, ditto ditto drier	38 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40 0

HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

17 0	Light Hock	15 0
20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1863	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Grunebein ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1863	26 0

STILL MOSELLES.

23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0	Schartzberg ditto 1862	27 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated	24 0

CLARETS.

12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beychevelle	18 0
22 0*	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

Mark. Seal. Quality and Peculiarity.

20 0*	B	Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine		18 0
20 0*	A	Red—Quality as above, but drier		18 0
26 0	C	Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine.		22 0
27 0	4	White—Pale, delicate and nutty		24 0
30 0	3	White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended		27 0
32 0		White—Also very dry and delicate		29 0
33 0	4	White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate		30 0
33 0		Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry		30 0
36 0		Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine		32 0

BRANDIES.

27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
29 0	Ditto ditto Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0

18 0	OLD MARSALA Z.	16 0
25 0*	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 8
42 0	Chateau Y'Quem, the pure juice of a selected grape grown on the Chateau Y'Quem Estate	36 0

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS, EXTRA FINE.

Fine Old Tom—Payne's Cream of the Valley—Holland's Gin—Whiskey, Scotch and Irish—Orange Bitters—Jamaica Rum—Ginger Wine—Vermouth.

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

Curaçoa—Marschino de Zara—Noyeau—Cherry Brandy.

BASS'S BEER,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6 per dozen.....Quarts.
„ 12 „ .....Magnums.

GUINNESS'S XXXX STOUT.

JUST LANDED

Strongly recommended to Invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.

Pints at Rs. 5 per dozen.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

BOUNEVIALLE and SIBILLE,
WINE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY,
1 Oak Lane, Fort.

Bordeaux (a sound Breakfast Wine	per doz.	qts	Rs.	8 0
Do		„	qts	„ 9 0
Do (old)		„	qts	„ 10 8
Do do		„	pts	„ 6 0
St. Estephé Medoc (recommended)		„	qts	„ 12 0
Do ditto		„	pts	„ 7 0
St. Julien do		„	qts	„ 13 0
Do do		„	pts	„ 7 8
High Wines from		Rs. 14 to		30 0
Sherries from		„ 16 to		24 0

BRANDY.

Hennessy's 3 Stars * * *	per doz.	Rs.	30 0
Do 2 do * *	„	„	24 0
Do 1 do *	„	„	21 0
Martell's	„	„	23 0

CHAMPAGNE.

Champagne Manuel & Co., Rheims, opened by a new system patented	„	qts	„ 30 0
Do do do	„	pts	„ 16 0
Old Tom (Genuine & Weight and size	„	pts	„ 16 0
Whiskey (Irish)	„	pts	„ 15 0
Maraschino	„	pts	„ 8 0

BEER.

Bass's Beer, Bottled by Stone	per doz.	qts	Rs. 6 0
Do do	„	pts	„ 4 0
Tennents Beer, 1st quality	„	qts	„ 5 0
Do do do	„	pts	„ 3 4

PORTER.

Tennent's Porter	per doz.	qts	Rs. 5 0
Do do	„	pts	„ 3 4
Vermouth Nolly Prat	„	pts	„ 15 0
Do do	„	pts	„ 8 4

Bills paid within one month of delivery will be considered as Cash Payment, and we shall allow 2 per cent. discount.

We guarantee the quality of the above Wines, and Spirits and agree to take back any of our Goods not suiting the buyer.

All orders from up-country for Gilman Stores, Tobacco, Cigars (Havannah), Olive Oil, will be promptly attended to.

PriceList on Application.

PURE AERATED WATERS,
MANUFACTURED AND SUPPLIED,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

Special attention is given to the purification of the water employed, whereby the superiority of the Company's preparations is maintained.

SODA WATER AND POTASH WATER.

TONIC or QUININE WATER.—The numerous imitations of this refreshing and invigorating water testify to the appreciation in which it is held by the public.

SELTZER WATER, from an analysis of the German Spa Water.

LEMONADE AND GINGERADE.

AERATED WATERS FOR MEDICINAL USE.

PURE AERATED WATER.
SODA WATER, 15 grs. (Liq. Sodæ Effervescens P.B.)
POTASH, 15 grs. (Liq. Potassæ Effervescens P.B.)
CITRATE OF POTASH, 30 grs.
AMMONIA, 10 grs.
LITHIA, 5 grs. (Liq. Lithiæ Effervescens P

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Active demand for Colabas and Back Bays at increased rates. Other shares just the same.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. a.			
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	109
22,500	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	642½
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	200
3,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,450
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	332½
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	195
87,000	250	125	6 do.	National Bank of India	131
10,000	250	p'	12 do.	Oriental Bank	462½

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 22nd May, 1870.
Open 1,192½ Miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	86,332 5 2
Merchandize	3,39,504 7 9
Electric Telegraph	971 11 6
Earth Trains	3,454 0 9
Total Rs.	4,50,262 8 5
Corresponding week last year open 87½ miles ... Total Rs.	3,32,987 7 4
Increase	1,57,276 1 1

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 29.

[illegible] Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from

[illegible] Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from England.
[illegible] Surgeon, Bombay Medical Staff, on duty,

[illegible] Paymaster 41st Regiment, on duty, from

[illegible] 86th Regiment, on duty, from England.
[illegible], on duty, from England.
[illegible] Regiment, on leave, from Belgaum.
[illegible] Surgeon, Madras, from leave, from

[illegible] 12th Foot, on duty, from England.
[illegible] Foot, on duty, from England.
[illegible] Foot, on duty, from England.
[illegible] Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from

[illegible] Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from England.
[illegible], 3rd Hussars, on leave, from Neilgherries.
[illegible] Surgeon, 59th Foot, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 28.

[illegible] General, Staff, on duty, to Kurrachee.
[illegible] tor, Bombay Ordnance Department, on duty,

[illegible] Major, 23rd Native Light Infantry, to join, to

[illegible] Staff Corps, on duty, to Kurrachee.
[illegible] 8th Regiment, on leave, to Europe.
[illegible] adras Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Aurungabad.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By Major-General J. T. Grant, C.B., Commanding Poona Division Army.

Poona, 25th May, 1870.

The undermentioned officer obtained leave :—

Captain Eyeman, Sappers and Miners, for 15 days, from the 6th June 1870, in extension of 20 days, on private affairs.

G. O. C. dated Mahableshwur 16th May

The following officers are appointed to form the Committee for the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition this year :—

PRESIDENT.

Hon'ble E. Massey, C.B., Commandant [illegible]

MEMBERS.

Commanding Royal Artillery, Poona.
Commanding 1-2nd Queens.
Commanding Detachment 1-7th Fusiliers.
Commanding 83rd Regiment.
Commanding Detachment 95th Foot.
Commanding 9th Regiment N. I.
Commanding 23rd Regiment N. L. I.
Commanding 24th Regiment N. I.

for the Committee will be nominated

Poona : 7th May 1870.

At the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Poona Division Troops P. D. A., Assistant Surgeon Mace, Acting Deputy Assistant Surgeon General Poona, is directed to afford relief to the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, vice Assistant Surgeon Langley, proceeding to Bombay on sick certificate.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 16th May 1870.

Rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer :—

Major H. Lacy to be Lieutenant Colonel, 1st March 1868.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions, subject to approval by Her Majesty :—

Cavalry.—Captain Justinian Armitage Nutt to be Major, vice Valentine, deceased. Dated 4th May 1870.

Lieutenant Wilhelm Luckhardt to be Captain, vice Nutt, dated 4th May 1870.

Lieutenant Oscar Schmidt to be Captain, vice Luckhardt, on probationer for the Staff Corps. Dated 4th May 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased, with the sanction of Government, to make the following temporary appointments during the absence on leave of Major General Brook Taylor, commanding the Oude Division :—

Major General A. Macdonel, C.B., commanding the Lucknow District, to command the Oude Division.

Lieutenant-Colonel N. Walter, C.B., 2nd Battalion 12th Foot, to command the Rohilcund District.

Major General W. T. Hughes, C.B., Staff Corps (Unemployed), is, with the sanction of Government, permitted to reside in Huzara and draw his pay from the Trans-Rawee pay circle.

Lieutenant Colonel W. M. Cafe, V.C., of Bengal Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Adjutant General, Sirhind Division, from this date, Lieutenant Colonel G. E. Holmes, First Assistant Adjutant General, having rejoined Army Head Quarters; and Lieutenant Colonel T. E. Gordon, Staff Corps, is transferred to officiate as Assistant Adjutant General Lahore Division, during the absence of Lieutenant Colonel Drew, or until further orders.

The Commander-in-Chief in India accepts the retirement from the service, of Lieutenant A. G Clavering Power, of the 105th Foot, subject to approval by Her Majesty. Dated 9th May 1870.

Major F. M. H. Forbes, Staff Corps, lately employed as Officiating Cantonment Magistrate at Ferozepore, is posted to Umballah, for general duty.

Captain C. R. Cook, Staff Corps, is transferred from the 1st Goorkhas to the 30th Native Infantry, for duty. This cancels G. O. C. C. of the 6th April, page 152, transferring this officer to the 20th Native Infantry.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having been permitted to exchange into the battalions of their regiments specified, provided the public be put to no expense by the arrangement :—

12th Foot.—Lieutenant A. H. Britain, 2nd Battalion.
Lieutenant A. French, 1st Battalion.

14th Foot.—Lieutenant H. A. Williams, 1st Battalion.
Lieutenant T. F. Carlyon, 2nd Battalion.

Veterinary Surgeon H. Farrell is directed to proceed to Campbellpore to assume veterinary charge of the horses of B Battery 19th Brigade Royal Artillery.

The following order is, with the sanction of Government confirmed :—

Oude Division Order, dated the 22nd April, appointing Colonel H. Nicoll, Bengal Staff Corps, commanding at Fyzabad, temporarily, to the command of the Oude Division from date of departure of Major General Brook Taylor, on leave, on medical certificate.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Meerut Division Order, dated the 8th April, attaching Staff Assistant Surgeon R. W. White to the wing of the 103rd Foot, at Delhi, for duty.

Dated the 20th April, directing Staff Assistant Surgeon F. H. Waylen, doing duty with the 103rd Foot, at Roorkee, to report himself at Meerut for duty, temporarily, with the 4th Hussars.

Allahabad Division Order, dated the 14th April, directing Major J. G. S. Matheson, Bengal Staff Corps, doing duty at Allahabad, to proceed to Futtygurh, for the special purpose of performing the duty of Superintendent of Bazaars at that station.

Sirhind Division Order, dated the 15th April, placing Veterinary Surgeon W. Royed, Royal Horse Artillery, in medical charge of the horses 12th Hussars, in addition to his other duties, vice Veterinary Surgeon F. D. Bray, proceeding on sick leave.

Jhelum Division Order, dated the 11th March last, directing Staff Assistant Surgeon R. Adams, M.D., to proceed to Peshawur and relieve Staff Assistant Surgeon C. E. Wickly, of the medical charge of B Battery 19th Brigade Royal Artillery.

Jhansi Brigade Order, dated the 30th March last, appointing Assistant Surgeon R. T. Wright, M.D., doing duty with the left wing 37th Native Infantry, to the medical charge of the Station Staff and Charitable Dispensary, vice Surgeon J. B. C. Reade, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, resigned.

Agra Brigade Order, dated the 18th March last, appointing Surgeon A. H. Fraser, M.D., 88th Foot, to the medical charge of the garrison cells.

Fyzabad Brigade Order, dated the 18th April, directing all reports of the station to be made to Colonel H. C. Adlam, Bengal Staff Corps, doing duty at Fyzabad, vice Colonel H. Nicoll, proceeding on Inspection duty.

Agra Station order, dated the 15th March last, attaching Captain C. P. Hunter, Bengal Staff Corps, late officiating Wing Officer 33rd Native Infantry, for duty with the same regiment.

86th Foot.—Regimental Order, dated the 13th April, appointing Lieutenant F. C. Lewin to act as Adjutant, with effect from the 15th idem, vice Captain and Adjutant W. H. Drage, on sick leave.

Dated the 16th April, appointing Captain W. Galbraith to act as Interpreter, vice Ensign E. Burrell, proceeded on duty.

100th Foot.—Regimental Order, dated the 24th March last, making the following Musketry appointments, with effect from 28th February 1870, consequent on the promotion of Captain M. L. Elliot :—

Lieutenant C. L. Heathcote to officiate as Instructor of Musketry.

Captain M. L. Elliot to officiate as Assistant Instructor of Musketry.

29th Bengal Cavalry.—Regimental Order, dated the 11th April, appointing Lieutenant and Adjutant W. W. Biscoe to officiate as 2rd in Command and Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Captain J. Upperton, proceeded on furlough.

9th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 15th April, directing Captain R. A Price to continue to act as Quartermaster, on promotion.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery.—2nd Captain S J. Nicholson, D Battery, A Brigade, to Bombay, from the 10th June to the 10th July, and to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

24th Foot (2nd Battalion).—Lieutenant Colonel A. J. Macphearson, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

41st Foot.—Lieutenant M. W Kelly, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

58th Foot.—Major S. C. Whitehead, to Cashmere, from date of leaving regiment to the 15th October, on private affairs.

88th Foot.—Captain and Brevet Major E. C. D. Radcliffe (Commandant Fort Attock), from the 15th May to the 15th October, on private affairs.

General List, Infantry.—Captain D. H. Robertson (2nd Squadron Subaltern 7th Bengal Cavalry), at Calcutta, from the 24th April to the 23rd May, to appear before a medical board, under the rules of 1868.

Staff Corps.—Lieutenant Colonel J. A. Angus, to remain at Darjeeling, from the 4th February to the 22nd April, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

Major E. P. Lloyd, to 31st July 1870, in extension of the leave granted him in G. O. C. C. 25th March, page 128.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, May 25.)

Mr. James Anderson to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Maldah, in the Second Grade, during the absence on leave, of Mr. Nathaniel Stuart Alexander, or until further orders.

Mr. George Toynbee, officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Cuttack, to officiate, temporarily, as Magistrate and Collector of that District, in the Second Grade, with effect from the 17th instant, in addition to his present duties.

Mr. Thomas James Murray, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Maldah, is transferred to Moorshedabad.

Mr. James Douglas White, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Pakour, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, leave for one month.

Mr. James Douglass White, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Pakour, leave for two months.

Mr. Nathaniel Stuart Alexander, officiating Magistrate and Collector of Maldah, leave for one month.

Mr Henry Bell, Officiating Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, leave for three months.

Captain John Gregory, officiating Deputy Commissioner of Luckimpore, leave for two months.

Mr. Edmund Weldon Molony, Commissioner of Rajshahye, leave for three months.

Mr. Francis Bruce Simson, Commissioner of Decca, leave for three months.

Mr. V. B. Stork to officiate as Medical Officer of Kamroop, during the absence, on leave, of Dr. Henry Black Purves, or until further orders.

The following Assistant Surgeons, recently arrived from England, are posted temporarily to the Presidency General Hospital :—

Assistant Surgeons Frederick Augustus Smyth, Thomas Robinson, M.B., Charles John Walford Meadows, Andrew Deane, Francis Copham Nicholson, M.B., John Sutherland Gunn, M.B., Thomas Holbein Hendley, Albert Baird Seaman, John Lloyd, M.D., William Michael Courtney, Edward Butler Ruttledge, Daniel Nicholas Martin, M.D., Alexander Bannerman Strahan, and William Alexander Crawford Roe.

Mr. Sandford James Kilby, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Pubna, is transferred to Lohardduggah.

Mr. Victor William Bertleson, officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Lohardduggah, is transferred to Pubna.

Mr. A. H. Giles to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, until further orders.

The following appointments and postings have been made by the Lieutenant-Governor :—

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Superintending Engineer.

Mr. J. P. H. Walker, Superintending Engineer, Second Class, Second Grade.

Executive Engineers.

Mr. G. H. Faulkner, Executive Engineer, Second Grade, to be Executive Engineer of the Cuttack Workshop Division.

Mr. J. Macmillam, Executive Engineer, Second Grade, to be Executive Engineer of the Mahanuddy Division.

Mr. F. G. Brooks, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, to be Executive Engineer of the Brahminee Division.

Mr. C. Whiteford, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, to be Executive Engineer of the Beropa Division.

Assistant Engineers.

Mr. T. R. Roberts, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, to the Beropa Division.

Mr. G. W. Faulkner, Assistant Engineer, Third Grade, to the Brahminee Division.

Mr. A. C. Rogers, Engineer Apprentice, to the Mahanuddy Division.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Executive Engineer.

Mr. J. Kimber, Executive Engineer, Second Grade, to be Executive Engineer of the Coosye Division.

Assistant Engineer.

Mr. F. Taylor, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, to the Hidgelee Division.

SOANE CIRCLE.

Superintending Engineer.

Mr. H. C. Levinge, Superintending Engineer, First Class, First Grade.

Executive Engineers.

Mr. G. R. Long, Executive Engineer, Second Grade, to be Executive Engineer of the Dehree Division.

Mr. C. Fouracres, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Dehree Workshop Division.

Lieutenant-Colonel P. P. L. O'Connell, R.E., Superintending Engineer, South-Western Circle, to have charge of the Damoodah Circle, in addition to his own duties, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Captain H. W. Garnault, R.E., Superintendent of Works.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, May 25.)

Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Major Henry Auriol Prinsep, Cantonment Magistrate of Agra.

Captain Henry Bristow Sanderson is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Agra.

Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Captain Thomas Dennehy, District Superintendent of Police, Moradabad, he may avail himself of the same.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following appointments in the Settlement Department, North-Western Provinces :—

Mr. Alexander Bleakley Patterson, to be an Assistant Settlement Officer of the 2nd Grade.

Mr. Francis Nelson Wright, B.A, Mr. Donald Mackensie, B. Sm ston, M.A., and Mr. Henry Ferrington Evans, B.A., to be Assistant Settlement Officers of the 3rd Grade.

Privilege leave of absence for three months is granten to Mr. William Hebard Hudson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Banda.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following promotions :—

Mr. George Adams, officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st Grade, with effect from the 17th ultimo, vice Mr. Henry Francis Tyrrell, proceeded on furlough.

Mr. John Hadden Fisher, officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st Grade, with effect from the 8th instant, vice Mr. Henry Clements Barstow.

Mr. Mortimer Sloper Howell, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 1st Grade, with effect from the 8th instant, vice Mr William Blunt.

To officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd Grade.

Mr. William Irvine, Assistant Magistrate, vice Mr. John Hadden Fisher.

Mr. John Quinn, Assistant Magistrate, vice Mr. Mortimer Sloper Howell.

Two months' privilege leave of absence, is granted to Dr. James Irving, Civil Surgeon of Allahabad.

The three months' privilege leave of absence granted to Mr. Edward Patrick Finn, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Lullitpore, is hereby cancelled.

Leave of absence for one month, to enable him to attend the next Examination in Oriental languages at Calcutta, is granted to Mr. William Thomas Martin, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Humeerpore, with effect from the 1st July next.

Assistant Surgeon Henry Seymour Smith, M.B., is confirmed in his appointment as Civil Surgeon of Nynee Tal, with effect from the date on which he took charge from Dr. James Hunt Condon.

Assistant Surgeon James Hunt Condon is confirmed in his appointment as Civil Assistant Surgeon at Bijnour, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of Nynee Tal to Assistant Surgeon Henry Seymour Smith, M.B., but will continue to officiate at Ghazeepore.

Assistant Surgeon George William Jameson is confirmed in his appointment as Civil Assistant Surgeon of Ghazeepore, from the 16th December, 1869, when Dr. Christison was confined in his appointment to the Medical College Agra, vice Dr. P. Playfair, resigned.

Subsidiary leave for thirty days, granted to Captain George Edward Reade, Junior Assistant Commissioner, Kumaon, to enable him to proceed to Bombay to appear before a medical board, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—28TH MAY.

London...	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d.	Nom.n.ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.	
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 6s. 3d. to £1 7s. 6d.	
	Myrabolms & Colr bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
Havre.....	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.	
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland ...	Steamers	£3 7s. 6d. to £3 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.	
China ,,	(Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 to 12 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Nominal	
Calcutta ... Salt		Rs. 2 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Tilly (s)	Hanga	Cochin, May 21.
	Brahilmana (s)	Green	Liverpool, April 22.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s).	Guizelar	Goa, May 26.
	Cashmere (s)	Lewis	Calcutta, March 3.
	Tapteo (s)	D'Costa	Mandvee, May 23.
29	M.S. Elphinstone(s).	Dupuy	Goa, May 26.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Phlox (s)	Baker	Coast and Goa.
	Harkaway	Cottier	Colombo.
	Glenfalloch	Skinner	Havre.
	Water Witch	Coombe	Calcutta.
	Celestial Empire	Purdon	Liverpool.
	British Queen	Wiggins	Calcutta.
29	Egitto (s)	Corocco	Aden & Suez.
	Lady Clive (s)	Quance	Liverpool.
	Alice (s)	Ellis	Liverpool.
	Ganga (s)	Caird	Persian Gulf.
	Burmah (s)	Dickinson	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
	John and Mary	McDermott	Bangkok.
	Sam Mendel	Murdock	Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last;—Steamer Brazilian, to Liverpool via Suez Canal.
Ship Cospatrick, to London via Havre.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
24	Rangoon (s)	Baker	Suez, 1st May.
	London	Wales	Rangoon.
25	Frenier	Sweetser	Bombay, May 10.

DEPARTURE.

May.			
24	Jules de Rontaunay		

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
23	Hindoostan		Pondicherry.
	Asia, (s)		Bimlipatam.

DEPARTURE.

May.			
24	Asia (s)		Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Asia, steamer—Mr and Mrs Dave Carson and 4 others, Mr R Bell, Mr and Mrs Hodson, Mr E Chatard, Mr J Marston, Mrs Paterson, and Mr T Gavain.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

For Asia, S S—For Gopaulpore—Captain and Mrs Smith.
For False Point—Mrs Beak and 3 children.
For Vizagapatam—Mr Cromwell, Miss Atkins and 2 children.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s steam packets leave Bombay on every WEDNESDAY morning, and the following are the closing hours :—

The Mails close at the General Post Office at 7 P.M. on every Tuesday.

The after-packet remains open till 6 A.M. on Wednesday, for the reception of letters on which the usual fee of 8 annas is prepaid by stamp in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received up to 4 P.M. on Tuesday.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several branch post offices is 5 P.M.

Late letters may be posted at the Pier P. O. till 7 A.M on Wednesday.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Latest hours for posting. At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway :—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nusick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum ; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore.....	11 A.M.	12 NOON.	10 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhosawul only.....	7-30 A.M.	.....	{5 P.M. previous day.
For the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency ; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	.....	{5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Surratchee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	3-30 A.M.	4-30 A.M.	{5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, *i. e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	{5 P.M. previous day.

Registered letters and bandy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

NEWSOM—May 3rd, at Chestnut Grove, Marsh Lane, Liverpool, Mrs. John Newsom, prematurely, of a son.

DEATH.

NEWSOM—May 4th, at Chestnut Grove, Marsh Lane, Liverpool, Frederick Munro, infant son of John Newsom, Esq.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

SMITH—May 19th, at Tillary Factory, Shahabad, the wife of W. H. Smith, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.

GOODWIN—May 25th, at Calcutta, William Goodwin, Esq., Traffic Superintendent C. and S. E. S. Railway, aged 29 years, 2 months and 6 days.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

HILL—May 13th, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain W. Hill, Madras Staff Corps, of a son.

DEATH.

DEFRIES—May 24th, at his residence, Atkinson's Road, Vepery, John Defries, Esq., aged 75 years.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

MATHIAS—May 16th, at Chindwarra, Central Provinces, the wife of Major Mathias, Bengal Staff Corps, of a daughter, still-born.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

TREVOR—May 12th, at Gowhatty, the wife of Captain S. T. Trevor, R.E., of a daughter.

WELSH—May 23rd, at Cawnpore, the wife of J. W. Welsh, Esq., of a son.

MARTIN—May 22nd, at Delhi, the wife of E. J. Martin, Esq., Executive Engineer, of a son.

HOWARD—May 19th, at Delhi, the wife of Lieutenant T. Howard, R. E., of a son.

DEATHS.

RAE—May 17th, at Howrah, Mr. Rae, of Liverpool, Travelling Auditor, E. I. Railway.

HARWARD—May 18th, at Almorah, Francis Charles William, the infant son of Major and Mrs. Harward, aged five weeks.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 30, 1870.

THE long letter which Mr. Laing has published in the leading journal at home will be will worth reading, and may be a valuable commentary on Indian finance; but the telegraphic summary of that document, necessarily meagre, does not enable us to form any exact notion of the "views" which, it is said, *The Times* has endorsed. It is not, however, too soon to remind the public that Mr. Samuel Laing, though a sharp financier, is too much of a financier in the share-market sense of the term, to be accepted as a safe guide. Without in the least degree prejudging his "views," which may be sound, the speculative habits of Mr. Laing render it impossible to receive, upon trust, what he may have said. His practical experience of Indian finances, however, and his general ability, give him a right to be listened to with attention. Nevertheless, it must be borne in mind that his equivocal conduct in the House of Commons, four years ago, cost him his seat, and that his transactions out of it deprived him of a certain degree of credit, as a sound and honest guide, in the City. He has probably seized the present opportunity, quite legitimately, to bring his name again into notice; but when we are told that he is one of the "men of our time," we may add that the same popular phrase applies also to Mr. Albert Grant. Even our contemporary, who so steadily invites, nay, almost requires English capital for investment in India, thinks that in asking for the payment of charges for public works out of terminable loans, the tendency of the city man and railway magnate may, in Mr. Laing, be a trifle too strong for the statesman. And we see with pleasure that our contemporary—so sure is he of success—is already girding up his loins "to resist the swinging of the direction of extravagance and the undue strain on capital resources." We venture, but, considering the tenderness of our contemporary's skin, with fear and trembling, to suggest that he had better begin the fight at once; seeing that Indian Governments have for years been extravagant; and that if there is any relation between taxation and capital resources, the strain put by the former on the latter has been augmenting for the last decade.

So after all it seems, according to the latest authority, "A.W." of Poorundhur, Matheran is not only a mistake, but "a pleasing and pernicious" mistake. The use of the word 'pleasing' by the detractor of Matheran implies that in his banishment at Poorundhur he regrets the delights of Matheran, that he is making the best of things, that he is as jolly as may be under the circumstances. But we do not understand the word 'pernicious'. Why should that be applied to our pretty hill? To make out his case he compares the plateau to a shelf in a Russian bath, and says the temperature is higher at Matheran than it is in the stew-pan of Bombay. Whatever science may say to the contrary, we know by actual experience that if the temperature is not lower at Matheran, it is at all events cooler there than in Bombay. Nor have we yet made acquaintance with those "hot winds that sweep over the Deccan" from nine in the morning until ten at night. At the moment while we are writing these words a sou'-wester is soughing over the plateau, and we do not care whether it comes from the Deccan or elsewhere. The air is comparatively cool, and we do not suffer from undue moisture. No doubt hot winds do sometimes sweep over Matheran, but cold winds also perform the same feat; and however it may be among the sick soldiers and tigers or panthers of Poorundhur, blankets, in winter time, are not unknown among our bedroom furniture. Our elevated critic says that some time before the hot season is over the visitors are obliged to descend into the lower regions which ought to be cooler by his first hypothesis, but which he now describes as in "their most infernal state of breezeless muggy heat." Yet every one knows that those who can may stay at Matheran until the monsoon has burst upon the hill, and that if a break ensues they may stay some time longer. Indeed, some enthusiastic persons believe that they could exist very comfortably on the hill throughout the monsoon. We cannot go that length; but if we may not stay at Matheran in the rains we need not flit so far as Poorundhur for coolness. We can always go where everybody goes—to a place of resort during the rains that our amusing critic seems to have almost forgotten, we can go to Poona. If Matheran has only two advantages, that of being free from mosquitoes, and having a temperature which, despite those "hot winds," rarely touches 90°, Poorundhur has one disadvantage entirely overlooked by "A. W." It is a long way off. Those who prefer its cool elevations can indulge their taste—probably their station is not Bombay or any place on the coast, but a desolate region like Goolburga, or say Sholapore. Mahableshwur can take care of itself—does take care of itself and pretty well, too, and we are only concerned to vindicate the fortunate island in the air where we are now writing. We cannot understand why it should be thought necessary to depreciate Matheran in order to puff Poorundhur. The pleasant chat about husbands and wives will hurt nobody, does not touch the merits of the station, and merely enlivens the cheerful paper. Seriously Bombay folk are grateful to nature for the pleasant and beneficent spur of the ghauts placed within sight of their harbour and within easy reach of their homes. It is hard lines to make Matheran responsible for the death of Lord Elphinstone, and we doubt whether he would have lived much longer had he selected Poorundhur as his hot weather abode. On the whole, it is gratifying to be made aware that there is some one who has made choice of that lofty spot wherein to recruit his health, and who is bright and gay in his exile from "the world." Perhaps, if we knew all, there are peculiar circumstances which make him so jolly in his out-of-the-way abode.

IF Mr. Layard is made Governor of Madras, we can only say that it will be another party appointment. He also has served, and served very faithfully, ever since he was one of the great Cave formed in 1854-5. From being a "demonstrative" member of Parliament, he became an excellent subordinate, never kicking over the traces, or speaking when he was told to be quiet. We doubt much whether he is impracticable, but his temper is not good, and his address is certainly not courteous, as those who sat "opposite" to him for years well know. No one can doubt his general ability, but it is permissible to doubt whether it is of the kind that enables its possessor to govern. We are afraid that Mr. Layard is neither brave enough nor strong enough for the place.

WE understand that Dr. Barton has at length resigned the Clerkship of the Insolvent Court, and that he will be succeeded by Mr. Ferguson.

IT has been decided to adopt the narrow guage for the Mysore railway.

THE Umballa paper hears that a court martial is likely to assemble at Mooltan for the trial of an officer.

WE regret to learn that Captain Thomas Beamish, of the 1st Battalion 2nd Queen's, died at Sattara on the 24th instant, of apoplexy.

THE Governor of Madras has got four young date palm trees from Egypt and presented them to the local Horticultural Society. Lord and Lady Napier have each planted one.

SIR HENRY DURAND is not it seems to pass the season at Simla by request of the Viceroy, as it was reported he would. He is going—probably has already gone—to Murree, the proper place for him.

CAPTAIN OLDFIELD, deputed to make a survey for a telegraph line between British Burmah and Siam, has reported the freedom from all obstacles of the route from Tavoy eastward to Bangkok.

THE will of the late George Peabody was admitted to probate on the 13th of April in Essex county, Massachusetts. It appears that he left only about $150,000, the whole of which is bequeathed to his relatives.

IT is proposed by ratepayers in Calcutta to memorialise the Secretary of State to disallow Act I. of 1870, entitled, "An Act to empower the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta to levy a water-rate on the town."

THE "John Simeon" whose death was reported in the telegrams the other day was no doubt Sir John Simeon, Bart., M.P., who was ill when the mail of the 6th instant left. He was a Catholic, having been received into the Catholic Church in 1851.

THE suit brought by James de Vaz, a resident of Mysore, for divorce on the ground of his wife's adultery with Frederick Joyce, a contractor, and for damages laid at Rs. 5,000, has resulted in a rule *nisi* in favour of the petitioner, to be made absolute after six months, with Rs. 900 as damages.

THE Bombay Government is said to have presented a splendid collection of objects of art and industry of this presidency to the Imperial Museum at Vienna, where there still exists an interest in all things connected with the East. The collection left a week ago by the Lloyd steamer Apis.

SIR HENRY DURAND'S assumption of the government of the Punjab will be marked, it is believed, by a few minor changes on the frontier. It is considered desirable to bring our relations with Cashmere, Yarkund and Afghanistan more under the direct control of the Government of India without taking away the authority of the executive Governor.

"THE ranks of the Punjab Commission has sustained a heavy loss," says the Lahore paper, "in the demise of Colonel MacNeile, who had lately taken up the duties of Commissioner of Umritsur. He was one of the brightest ornaments of the service, and a man more truly respected and admired it would be difficult to find among its members. He has long enjoyed the reputation of being a first-rate officer and was conspicuous for a rare combination of judicial talent and administrative ability."

IT is reported from Rawul Pindee that a great clearing out has been made both of the barracks and the hospitals; that large detachments of the 6th and 36th Regiments have been sent to Murree and the hutted camps on the Abbotabad Road, and that these parties are to be followed by others. Perhaps they will be relieved by fresh parties in the course of two or three months, so as to give as many as possible the benefit of the salubrious air at the very doors of the pet station of the Punjab. This is understood to be a result of Lord Mayo and Lord Napier putting their heads together in their Punjab tour.

"SIMLA is said to be still rather empty, with several houses to let; the Club, which is usually overflowing, scarcely half full. The fact is (we quote the 'Pioneer') that Cashmere and England are claiming their votaries in yearly increasing numbers, and now that three months' leave suffices for a pleasant trip home and a comparatively cheap one, a dearth of bachelors at the hill stations may confidently be looked for. What shall we do with our surplus spinsters, will soon take its place by the side of the infanticide question, as one of the problems of the hour. Indeed, infanticide suggests itself as the only possible solution of the difficulty."

UNDER Section 438, Act XXV. of 1861, Sessions Courts were empowered to pay to witnesses in cases before them their reasonable expenses. Act VIII. of 1869 amended this section, so as to enable magisterial courts to make similar payments. Rules were drawn up by the various local Governments regulating the rate of payments, for the most part confining them to police cases. The Government of India has, however, by executive order, suspended entirely the operation of the section. "Can the Executive Government," asks our Allahabad contemporary, "thus set aside a legislative provision? And is it intended to rescind even the limited permission given under the original law to Session Courts? *Omnivorous deficit!*"

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

By Indo-European Telegraph.

THE FENIANS.

LONDON, 27TH MAY.

Latest accounts from Canada state that the Fenian movement on the Eastern Frontier has collapsed, and that the Fenians are rapidly dispersing.

The Malta and Gibraltar cable has been completed.

The Oriental Bank Corporation have voted their Chairman £5,000 sterling.

LONDON, 28TH MAY, NOON.

The *Scotsman* believes that the divergence of opinion on the opium question between the Indian and Home Governments is that the former is in favour of the proposition that the action of Government be limited in the imposition of heavy duties.

The *Homeward Mail* states that the India Office requires the opinion of the Indian Government upon certain points regarding the distribution of brigades of Royal Artillery serving in India

lenge the Speaker's motion that the order of the day for appointing Mr. Newdegate's committee should be discharged. Mr. Bernal Osborne, who has exchanged the part of Parliamentary wit for that of Parliamentary bully, brought this letter before the House last night; but Mr. Whalley defended himself with dignity and courage, declaring that for years he had been "subjected to a species of terrorism disgraceful to those who employ it and discreditable to the House," and that his feelings of self-respect would not allow him to retain his seat unless he were allowed to speak freely his views on matters of public interest. The baiting of Mr. Whalley has certainly been permitted to go too far. The fact is, members who have no opinions of their own, and only go to the House to laugh and chatter, and vote as the Government whip tells them, find powerful allies against dull speakers in the "graphic reporters" of the press, who are of course anxious to put down bores. It is vain for a member of Parliament who has once got a bad name to struggle against the impatience of the House proper, and the ill-will of reporters who ticket him with nicknames and put in "murmurs" and "laughter" after every other sentence in his speeches. I cannot help thinking that the London press has fallen off terribly in what used to be its distinguishing feature—the good faith and accuracy of its reports. Nearly all the papers now give summaries in which the spirit of partizanship is allowed free play, and even in the extended reports one gets nowhere, except in the *Times*, an impartial record of the arguments on both sides of the question in debate. The gentlemen, too, who go to the House to seize the points of the best speeches, often in their hurry make a frightful mess of any witty saying that may fall from the lips of a speaker. Thus both the *Times* and the *Telegraph* charged Mr. Winterbotham's capital sarcasm on converts to Roman Catholicism, that no one goes over but "women and parsons and peers," into "women and parsons and *priests*."

Speaking of the press, I ought to notice the too late repentance of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which has ceased to exist as a morning journal, and resumed its old evening form. Its price, however, remains at twopence; and, since many people have learnt during the last few months to do without it, and take the *Globe* in its place, I doubt if the *Pall Mall* will ever regain its former popularity. It certainly will not do so, unless it again adopts a neutral tint in politics. An evening newspaper ought to have no decided views about anything, but merely talk about politics, religious, and social manners and customs with the sublime but vague disdain for all parties and creeds that distinguishes the oracles of club smoking-rooms. The *Pall Mall* was very amusing while it did not try to make people think; but since it became ambitious of political greatness, it has bored its readers without doing any good to mankind at large. The *Sun* is now going to try its fortune as a morning and evening paper at a penny, though it is notorious that the competition among the cheap papers is already overdone.

Women have won a great victory in Parliament this week; the second reading of Mr. Jacob Bright's Bill for giving the Parliamentary franchise to women who are householders and ratepayers having been carried in the House of Commons on Wednesday by a majority of 33. The Government would not commit itself to any opinion on the Bill; but young Mr. Gladstone voted in the minority, though most of the leading Ministers, as well as Mr. Disraeli and Sir Thorne Baring, abstained from voting. It is difficult to find any good reason for opposing a bill which merely extends to Parliamentary elections the privilege of voting that women now enjoy at municipal elections; and the division list does not in the least indicate the state of feeling in the House on the general question of Women's Rights.

Now that Mr. Gladstone and Sir Roundell Palmer have made up their differences, the Irish Land Bill continues to make fair progress in committee, and the debates are for the most part as dry and business-like as the staunchest advocate of "silence in the ranks," as the policy of the Liberal party, could desire. Lord Elcho alone still makes a stir. That irrepressible politician had the bad taste last Saturday, at the Academy dinner, to lecture the Government on the duty they owe to the Volunteers, provoking from Mr. Gladstone the gentle rebuke, that, if any speaker so far forgot himself as to bring politics into discussion at that banquet, the Ministers hastened to forget it before they left the room. In the discussion yesterday evening on one of the amendments to the third clause of the Land Bill, the noble lord, for some reasons not generally known, went out of his way to sneer at Mr. Robertson, the member for Berwickshire, for his unreasoning support of a Bill that he would shrink from applying to England or Scotland. The attack told, for the gossip is that Mr. Robertson expects to have his devotion to Mr. Gladstone rewarded by a peerage. Indeed, his name was mentioned some months ago in some of the Scotch [illegible] selected for this honour; but the paragraph caught the Queen's eye, and Her Majesty, who had never heard of Mr. Robertson before, was so indignant at the premature announcement of the honours in store for him, that his name was struck out of the list. Whether he will get his reward after all depends, people say, on the chance of Lord William Hay coming with unblemished reputation out of the Indian divorce suit now under appeal. Lord William, with a good character, is supposed to be sure of keeping the county for the Liberals, if he comes forward as a candidate when Mr. Robertson is raised to the peerage; otherwise, it is feared a Tory might get in, and the Government of course would not make a man a peer with the risk of losing a Scotch county.

The discussion of Sir A. Cotton's paper on Canals and Railways in India was brought to a close last Friday evening at an adjourned meeting of the East India Association. Sir Bartle Frere —the first member of the Council of India whom I have ever seen present at the meetings of this Association—spoke strongly in favour of Sir Arthur Cotton's views. There is no doubt a good deal to be said in favour of canals in India; but I defy any one to put the slightest faith in Sir Cotton's calculation, who reads carefully the preposterous statistics the gallant General puts forth to show the uselessness of Indian railways. For instance, Sir Arthur says that it is absurd to reckon the passengers and goods carried, by taking a few passengers and tons for one bit of railway here and another there; that is, he actually insists on making every traveller and ton of goods travel over the whole 4,000 miles of rail, a mode of calculating the extent of traffic never before heard of. Having in this way persuaded himself that the Indian railways only carry 64,000 tons of goods in the year, he compares the quantity thus carried (over 4,000 miles, mind) with the quantity carried down the bit of canal in the Ganges valley, and complacently remarks, "Why, this canal carries fifty times as much merchandize as all the railways put together." The fallacy is exposed in a moment, when one looks at the returns of the East India Railway, running in competition with the canal, and sees that this line alone carried half as much general merchandize as the canal, besides passengers and horses and cattle. J. M. M.

DHARWAR COTTON REPORT.

DHARWAR, 26th May 1870.

THE telegrams that have been received from Liverpool lately advise a steady market, Fair Dholleras on 18th instant being quoted at 9¾d. per lb.

A few hundred candies Sawginned have changed hands since we last wrote at about Rs. 303 per candy f. o. b. Carwar less 5½ per cent, but even at this rate there has been but little demand, owing to the near approach of the S. W. Monsoon, and our cotton season is now at an end.

There is still but very little Coompta cotton ready, and nothing has been done in this staple.

On the Coast some 200 candies Sawginned have been purchased at Rs. 310 per candy f. o. b. Carwar, and rates have since declined there to Rs. 306 per candy. The stock of cotton at Carwar is very trifling, and the port of Coompta is now closed until after the rains.

Our dealers are now offering to sell Sawginned for delivery during the rains, which would be for October and November shipment from Carwar, at Rs. 290 per candy, f. o. b. Carwar less 5½ per cent, and a small purchase on native account is reported at this rate.

The weather has been fine hitherto, but we may expect the burst of the monsoon in the course of another week.

The Augusta May is now loading on the Malabar Coast and goes to Carwar in a few days to fill up with cotton.

The shipments from Coompta are as follows:—

	Sawginned.	Coompta.
To Bombay from 5th May to 20th May ..... do.	2,104	675
Previously having ..... do.	69,230	24,933
To Carwar from 5th May to 20th May ..... do.	44	1
Previously reported ..... "	3,737	812
	3,781	813
Total do.	76,115	26,421

The shipments from Carwar are as follows:—

	Sawginned. Bales.	Sawginned. Candies.	Coompta. Bales.	Coompta. Candies.
To Europe from 27th April to 17th May	0	0	0	0
Previously reported	5,412	0	708	0
	5,412	0	708	0
To Bombay from 27th April to 17th May	1,767	2,84	0	20
Previously reported	2,778	9,431	431	1,914
	4,133	11,780	431	1,934
Total	9,545	11,780	1,139	2,059

EXCHANGE.—The Bank rate for drafts on Bombay at 16 days' sight is at 1 per cent. discount.

ROBERTSON BROTHERS & Co.,
Represented in Bombay by Messrs. Blay & Mackintosh.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND THE BERARS.

FROM A. J. Dunlop, Esq., Assistant Cotton Commissioner, West Berar, to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Dated Akote, 25th May.

SIR,—I have now the honour to forward the accompanying statement, showing the exports of cotton by railway from the Central Provinces and the Berars for the fortnight ending on the 15th May, and the total exports this season as compared with the exports up to the same date in the season of 1868-69.

STATEMENT showing in detail the quantity of cotton exported from the stations of the G. I. P. Railway in the Central Provinces and the Berars, from the 1st October 1869 up to the 15th May 1870, as compared with the quantities exported up to the same date in the seasons of 1868-69.

Exports for fortnight ending 15th May 1870.						Total Exports up to 15th May 1870.						Total Exports up to 15th May 1869.						
	Full Pressed.	Half Pressed.	Dokras	Full Pressed.	Half Pressed.	Dokras.	Full Pressed.	Half Pressed.	Dokras.			Full Pressed.	Half Pressed.	Dokras				
Nagpore	....	....	600	....	....	600	....	....	1200			....	....	600				
Berar	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,000			....	....	....				
Wurdah	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,000			....	....	....				
Pooljoun	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	634			....	....	....				
Chandore	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	883			....	....	....				
Moortizapore	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,000			....	....	....				
Akolah	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,000			....	....	....				
Nandoorah	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,000			....	....	....				
Khangaon	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,000			....	....	....				
Nimbajeer	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,000			....	....	....				
Boorhanpore	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,000			....	....	....				
Total	....	....	600	....	....	600	....	....	11,317			....	....	600				
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17,400			....	....	....				
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8,799			....	....	....				
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,279			....	....	....				
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17,696			....	....	....				
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,864			....	....	....				
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	50,880			....	....	....				
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,000			....	....	....				
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2,937			....	....	....				
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8,021			....	....	....				
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	117,454			....	....	....				
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,261			....	....	....				
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	85,400			....	....	....				
Total	....	....	600	....	....	600	....	....	1,177,770			....	....	70,000				
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14,272			....	....	....				
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10,784			....	....	....				
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20,376			....	....	....				
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14,172			....	....	....				
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	27,801			....	....	....				
Total	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	70,405			....	....	....				
	....	....	320	....	....	320	....	....	1,400			....	....	320				
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	875			....	....	....				
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	372			....	....	....				
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,000			....	....	....				
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	774			....	....	....				
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,299			....	....	....				
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,400			....	....	....				
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,485			....	....	....				
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5,625			....	....	....				
Total	....	....	320	....	....	320	....	....	24,171			....	....	320				
	....	....	398	....	....	398	....	....	160,413			....	....	398				
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4,037			....	....	....				
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,371			....	....	....				
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16,267			....	....	....				
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7,014			....	....	....				
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	33,411			....	....	....				
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17,710			....	....	....				
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	27,848			....	....	....				
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19,708			....	....	....				
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5,479			....	....	....				
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			....	....	....				
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	310			....	....	....				
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8,207			....	....	....				
Total	....	....	398	....	....	398	....	....	326,744	Totals	1869-70	....	....	398	Totals	1868-69	70,180	
	....	....	60	....	....	60	....	....	414	Full-pressed	105,714	....	....	60	Full-pressed		177,775	
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	310	Half-pressed	62,614	....	....	....	Half-pressed		28,538	
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	285	Dokras	8,955	....	....	....	Dokras	70,000	3	271,288
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,471		176,183	....	....	....		3	28,538	
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,021	Decrease in 1869-70	94,179	....	....	....		3	99,125	bales of 3¾ cwt.
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	855			....	....	....				
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	71			....	....	....				
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,510			....	....	....				
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1,000			....	....	....				
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	87			....	....	....				
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....			....	....	....				
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	310			....	....	....				
	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8,207			....	....	....				
Total	....	....	60	....	....	60	....	....	16,255			....	....	60				

PORTUGUESE INDIA.

WE are indebted to the *Bombay Catholic Examiner* for the following translation of an address published by the new Governor General of Portuguese India on assuming office:—

Inhabitants of Portuguese India!—By a royal despatch of the 9th February of the current year, His Majesty the King has conferred on me the high honour of Governor of India. Proud as I am of having my name placed on the noble genealogy of the great men that have preceded me in this government, I do not ignore the immense responsibility which I am about to incur.

India, whose refulgent sun illuminates our history, and has rendered it and will still render it brilliant, is found that of all peoples and times; India with which our most celebrated names are so intimately connected, and which, whilst recalling to mind the greatest nautical Odyssey, represents also the greatest heroic Iliad, has been the culminating point upon which the sight, the ambition, and even the dreams of the peoples of the world tred; to labour, then, for the portion of India still remaining to us and which we must preserve and develope—though it be an arduous task—is very gratifying to me both as a Portuguese citizen and a functionary.

Even now (and centuries have gone by since 1498) I have, throughout the course of my years, turned with pages torn-out from Portuguese history, true landmarks of our glory. In the Mediterranean and in the seas that empty into it, I left behind me Venice and Genoa, Constantinople and Alexandria, the strength of whose remains and the immense trade of whose mercantile fleets were absorbed and annihilated by the fierce and adventurous barques of Vasco de Gama; the roadsteads of Egypt, and of Arabia, Cairo—Bagdad—Bussora and Palmyra find themselves deserted, since Portugal discovered the route to the Persian Gulf via the Cape of Good Hope; Suez still tells of the disaster that befel her fleets, whose destruction after an interval of many years Koge Cofar witnessed under the walls, for ever heroic, of impregnable Din; the coasts of Abyssinia and those of Nubia, and the barren hills of Arabia know by heart the glorious name of D. Joao de Castro; the Red Sea yet retains the track of our ships in memory of the man who sought for the cradle of the sweet waters of the Nile; and ever and anon the venerable figure of Albuquerque rises in sight, full of majesty.

All this, whilst it redounds to the greatness of the mother-country, rouses also the mettle of the functionary who represents her in these parts.

If encouraged I shall fail me to continue worthily the enlightened labours of my predecessors in the government of India, I shall find it in their example, in the remarkable illustrations which, springing up so copiously in this beautiful region, honour and ennoble the mother-country, and in the sincere desire to see Portuguese India keeping pace with the more advanced peoples.

And to-day, more than ever, it is necessary to study and open the way for the interest of India; to-day, when the greatest work of the nineteenth century and one of those most profitable to the world, is completed; to-day, when the Suez Canal, due to the genius and perseverance of M. de Lesseps, places India at the very gates of Europe, it becomes our bounden duty to draw unto our East all the benefits of that immense revolution in economy and commerce which this fact is destined to accomplish in the world.

Civilization, as soon as it manifests itself, commands, and necessarily makes demands which must be satisfied. Now should it be spared ourselves sacrifices for this end; bearing in mind that to every blow of the pickaxe we deal upon the earth and every stroke of the chisel with which we shape the marble, progress answers with wonders, which liberally repay all the fatigues of the workman.

It is necessary, however, that in a common cause there be a communion of wills and a combination of efforts. As well for those that govern, as for those that are governed, there are common duties and reciprocal duties: respect for the laws of the country is the first of the common duties; and as to the reciprocal duties, we should never forget that, if on the one hand it behoves authority to promote the rights and the moral well-being of the people, to do entire justice to all the citizens, and to consider them all equal before the law; it behoves the subjects on the other hand to render obedience and aid to authority, which represents the force of right, and is the guardian of the institutions and immunities of the country. In the citizens' code, conjointly with their rights, the duties which modify them ought to be studied. It is necessary that we, one and all, should fulfil these duties, and I trust they will be fulfilled.

I come with the firm resolution to labour for the moral and material improvement of India. It is incumbent on authority to prepare and collect the means of progress, but the devoted concurrence of the people, of the functionaries and of the various corporations, is also essential for securing the fulfilment of the general desires of all.

We should not forget that it is only with peace to the force, as a sentinel, that it is possible to walk fearlessly in the paths of civilization. I trust that the army of India, under whose safeguard are placed the integrity of this territory, the honour of our memories and the maintenance of order, will always and under all circumstances show that it is Portuguese: in honour—in loyalty—and in discipline. Having to take the place, in the government of this country, of the venerable and enlightened Governor, who during a long residence of many years here knew how to gain and preserve the sympathies of this people, my mission becomes all the more difficult on that account. I shall, however, strive to deserve your confidence. And now, let us join hands together and march onward to the future with the object of being useful to the State of India, serving and honouring our country, which will judge us.

Long live His Majesty the King! the constitution of the monarchy! and the inhabitants of Portuguese India.

VISCONDE DE S. JANUARIO, Governor General.

GOA, 7th May 1870.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 29th May, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 83.

CARWAR, 29th May, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind light southerly, thermometer 83, barometer 29·95.

MANGALORE, 29th May, 12-15 P.M.—Weather fair, thermometer 88.

CANNANORE, 29th May, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west moderate, thermometer 80, barometer 29·999.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 29th May, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, private, 29th May, 4-50 A.M. From Continent of Europe via Turkey, 29th May, 11-15 A.M.; via Russia, 29th May, 10-28 A.M. America via Russia, 29th May, 12-35 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; lines clear beyond; Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—29TH MAY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Turkey, 28th May, 3-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 8 hours 20 minutes.

Via Russia, 28th May, 3-48 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 32 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 28th May, 5-50 P.M., Greenwich time, Time in transit, 7 hours 33 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 28th May, 6-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 16 hours 10 minutes.

Via Russia, 29th May, 10-28 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 37 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 28th May, 5-25 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 55 minutes.

America, via Russia, 29th May, 12-45 A.M., American time. Time in transit, 4 hours 42 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 28th to 8 P.M. of the 29th May is as follows:—

To Bombay		Max.	Min.
From	Kurrachee	1 6	0 5
"	Calcutta	37 57	1 17
"	Madras	32 40	18 0
"	Galle	57 6	16 56

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

BOMBAY.

DAVE CARSON'S COMPANY is now at Madras.

AT the Kurrachee Sessions, last Monday, four men belonging to the Murree tribe were sentenced to death for murdering one of the tribe. The sentence is subject to confirmation by the High Court.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL, BYCULLA.—We understand that Mr. John Atkins Swomsbourne, second master of the Albert College, Framlingham, Suffolk, has been engaged as head master of the above school.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—On Saturday a Coroner's inquest was held at the Morgue, Camatteepoora, on the body of a Seedee man. The jury returned a verdict of found drowned in the Baboola Tank.

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT.—The Hindoo who obtained a summons against Dr. Knapp the other day, on a charge of wilful injury to property, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee on Friday and withdrew the charge.

ON Saturday last a Hindoo reported to the police that his daughter, aged about nine years, had left his house on the previous day and had not since returned. She had on her person gold and silver ornaments of the aggregate value of about Rs. 43. The police are making enquiries for the girl.

THE inhabitants of the Talooka Poorundhur have preferred certain charges against the Mamlutdar, Mr. Ballajee Bapoojee.—*Poona Observer*, May 28.

COLONEL THE HON'BLE E. MASSEY, C.B., commanding the station, having proceeded on leave to Matheran, the command of the station has devolved on Colonel Hankey, of Her Majesty 83rd Regiment, the next senior officer.—*Ibid.*

AT the request of the Collector of Sholapore, the services of Mr. Brady, of the Public Works Department, have been placed at his disposal for employment as engineer in the Local Fund Department in that collectorate. Mr. Brady is also to be appointed to superintend the municipal works in the town of Sholapore.—*Ibid.*

THE WEATHER.—The weather during the day since the commencement of the week is exceedingly oppressive. Yesterday (Friday) morning heavy clouds were hanging over the sky, which had every appearance of a heavy downpour. Lightning was visible in every direction on the evening of Thursday last. Heavy rain is reported to have fallen between Kowta and Sattara.—*Ibid.*

CHARGE OF CHEATING.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, before the Chief Magistrate, Crushnarao Raghoba and Venayekrao Balkrushna Chintamon were again charged with cheating the firm of Messrs. Jefferson, Campbell and Co. Mr. Jefferson, a member of the firm, was the only witness examined at length this day. The magistrate adjourned the case for further investigation until Wednesday next at half-past 2P.M. Mr. Payne appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Peile for the defence.

BY the P. & O. s.s. Hindostan which arrived in harbour yesterday (Friday) afternoon, the Fathers of the Bombay Mission received a reinforcement of labourers: Fathers John Lessmann and Joseph Nückel, and Brother Michael Peack, all of the Society of Jesus. By the same opportunity, the Rev. P. Macken, chaplain of Delhi, has returned to India, which he left on March 19th. He fell sick at Rome, and the doctors ordered his instant return to the bracing air of India.—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

"NATIVE OPINION" says—"Now that the payment by Government for the Elphinstone property has set free the money of its shareholders, it may be natural to expect them to see how best they should invest it. Our share market has been in an excited state. This is one evident result. Then again, we have during the week rumours afloat in the bazaar of an attempt on the part of some leading native merchants, whose names have not yet transpired, to start a new bank the object of which should be to confine its operations chiefly to local and interior business. For want of proper support, however, the project is, we hear, about to fall through."—*Native Opinion* thinks there is a good field for such a concern.

THEFT OF PIECE-GOODS.—In the Fort Police Court on Friday last, Woolee Mahomed and James Wright, a fireman, were charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with stealing a quantity of piece-goods, of the value of Rs. 150, the property of one Gigga Moonjee. The value was reduced to Rs. 50 with a view to bring the case within the jurisdiction of the Court. From the evidence of a buggy-driver it appeared that on Friday morning at 3 o'clock the first prisoner came to him at Pydhonee and engaged his buggy to take him to market and back. When he came near the market he looked about. Meanwhile the other prisoner came from a dark place with a bundle and put it into the buggy. Both of them then directed the buggywalla to drive to Kolsa Mohla. While at the latter place a policeman stopped the buggy and asked the first prisoner how he came by the bundle. In reply the prisoner said that it was his, and that it contained goods which he hawked. In the meantime another policeman came to the spot with the complainant, and took the prisoners into custody. The magistrate convicted the prisoners and sentenced them to hard labour for six months.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

THE s. s. Egitto, 737 tons, Captain L. Corocco, sailed yesterday for Aden, the Suez Canal, and Italian ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—

For Marseilles—Mr J R Boyd and Mr F B Pelle.
For Naples—Mr P W Doerr, Mr Gibson, and Mr C Fleming.
For Genoa—Major Worswick, and Feldman.
For Aden—Mr and Mrs M Eduljee and six children, and eight deck passengers.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

WE are glad to notice that in compliance with the suggestion of numerous friends the members of the dramatic and musical profession at present in Bombay have arranged to give an entertainment weekly. Every one complains of the dulness of Bombay, that there are no means of amusement in the place; and we hope therefore that these efforts made to relieve the monotony of life in Bombay will be appreciated and supported. It is almost needless to point out that the artistes at present in Bombay are capable of giving good entertainments; proofs of their dramatic talent have not been wanting, and they are now well known here. We hope that the company may have every encouragement to continue these weekly entertainments, the first of which will be given on Thursday evening.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE S.S. BRAZILIAN, 1809 tons, Captain W. G. Green, arrived on Saturday last from Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Lawrence & Co.

THE S. S. TILLY, Captain Hanna, arrived on Saturday last from Cochin with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. J. R. Royil, Major Pedlar and two children, Mr. G. N. Waite, Dr. Hepworth, Mr. G. Cornforth, Mr. W. S. Wainwright, and one hundred and nine deck passengers.

THE S.S. BURMAH, Captain Dickinson, sailed on Saturday last for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Mr. Turner, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Addison and child, Mr. G. M. Walker. For Bussorah—Mr. Abdool Reza. For Bagdad—Mr. Apothecary Robinson. And one hundred and thirty-seven deck passengers.

THE S. S. CASHMERE, 1028 tons, Captain J. D. Lewis, arrived on Saturday last from the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. King and child, Mr. Remington, Mr. Wake, Mr. Sorabjee, Mr. and Mrs. Cruickshank and two children, Dr. Forbes, Captain Fullerton, Mr. S. Narayen, and one hundred and twenty deck passengers.

PARSEE FUNERAL PROCESSIONS.

THE following memo., dated the 28th inst., has been issued by Mr. Elginton, Deputy Commissioner of Police, to the Superintendents and Inspectors of the B, C, and E Divisions:—

"Certain Parsee residents of Mazagon and its neighbourhood complain, that on two or three occasions lately the members of Parsee funeral processions have been wantonly and grossly insulted and abused, when passing near the Two Tanks, by some persons unknown who have escaped before any measures could be taken to bring them to account for their misconduct. It is therefore directed that, until further orders, all Parsee funeral processions from the B, C, and E Divisions which may have occasion to pass by the Obelisk, Duncan or Falkland roads on their way to the Tower of Silence shall be accompanied, as far as the Grant Road Theatre, by two sepoys in white clothing, detailed for that purpose by the inspector of the section from which the procession starts. These men are to proceed, one on each side of the road, a short distance behind the bier, and to take into custody and bring to this office any person they may detect committing himself in the manner mentioned."

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT FOR 1869.

EXTRACTS.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

DURING the year 1869, 17,713 persons died, against a mean mortality during the preceding decade of 18,028. But, as will be seen from the following figures, there were upwards of 2,000 deaths in the year 1869 in excess of the mortality in 1867 and 1868, and nearly 1,000 deaths in excess of 1866. Thus:

In 1865—28,631 persons died, or one in every 28 of population.
1866—16,865 do. do. 48
1867—15,702 do. do. 52
1868—15,702 do. do. 52
1869—17,713 do. do. 46

The increase may be, doubtless is, to some extent due to increased population; but small-pox and measles together account for no less than 2,202 deaths, or 1,139 in excess of the mean of the preceding decade.

The deaths from small-pox alone number 1,725 against a mean of 892, being an increase of about 110 per cent.! And of these, 2,549 were children under nine years of age. Truly it was time that the leaders of native society should assent to compulsory vaccination.

Measles, running hand in hand with small-pox, carried off 477 persons, against a mean of 271.

Cholera numbered 754 victims, against a mean in the preceding decade of 1,837. But it must be remembered that the preceding decade included at least two bad cholera seasons.

The disease made its appearance suddenly in October 1868, and reaching its highest point in January (when it killed 157 persons), died off towards the end of June; but again suddenly re-appeared in September in a solitary house in the Dhobee Tulow Division, where in 24 hours it slew fourteen persons out of fifteen attacked, and then disappeared.

The particulars of this last remarkable visitation were published in Dr. Lumsdaine's report for the third quarter of 1869. The disease disappeared as suddenly as it had appeared, and the Health Officer, after patient inquiry, could not hazard a guess as to the cause.

In this as on every other occasion the Health Department was most prompt and energetic in its endeavours to surround and stamp out the disease; and the confidence with which the people apply at such times for aid to its officers, is of itself evidence of the general success of their labours.

Fever is shown to have carried off 5,108 persons in 1869, against 5,418 in 1868—the decrease being probably due to better classification of diseases by the Registrars.

The appearance of enteric or typhoid fever in Bombay during the past year, and the probability that this and similar diseases will, with improved communications, be imported from Europe, should attract the attention of Government, and hasten its action with reference to sanitary precautions for the shipping.

The returns show an enormous increase in the deaths from diseases of the respiratory system—3,644 in 1869, against a mean in the preceding decade of 1,420. This excess is unquestionably due in no small degree to the improvement in mortuary registration of late years. Formerly many of these deaths would certainly have been classed under fever. Still there is no doubt that mortality from diseases of the respiratory system is steadily on the increase, and that it is due to overcrowding and want of ventilation; but the municipal authorities are helpless until armed with larger powers under an improved law.

Dr. Lumsdaine's most interesting details, gives a table comparing the mortality in Bombay with that in 14 of the principal towns in England; and inasmuch as the Bombay rate of mortality per thousand was 21·69, against the lowest English rate 22·7—that of Bristol—we need not despond, but may even look forward, as time goes on, and Bombay is gradually provided with improved surface drainage, more water, better ventilation, proper harbour sanitation, to its becoming one of the most healthy cities in the world.

DRAINAGE.

The Drainage Department this year completed the Cammateepoora drainage. A detail of the work performed will be found in Mr. Thwaites' report. There can be no doubt that this district, with an area of about 51 acres, and a population of the lowest classes numbering about 25,000, has been immensely improved by the drainage works. No time should be lost in dealing similarly with Coomberwada.

In connection with the Cammateepoora drainage, it was found necessary to enlarge the Love Grove Pumping-station; for the machinery erected there by Mr. Russel Aitken in 1866 was not designed to carry off more sewage than originally flowed into the main drain, and the diversion into the same system of the Cammateepoora sewage overpowered the pumps.

This pumping-station has been an unlucky business throughout. First, the boilers were found to be dangerous, and of insufficient capacity; new boilers were imported from England, and have certainly proved a great success. Mr. Macdonald has the whole credit of this new boiler arrangement. Then the pumps were always getting out of order, and as the original design provided only one pump-well or sump for the three pumps, it became necessary, whenever there was an accident to one of the pumps, to stop the whole set. The flow of sewage being thus stopped and ponded back overflowed into the main drain, and thence very often over the flats.

The present design professes to deal with the increased volume of sewage. It provides a separate pump-well for each pump, which can be shut off from the sewer by a sluice; another larger sluice is provided to shut off the sewage from all the pumps. There are to be four pumps, three working, and one in reserve, driven by the two engines, either of which can work the pumps. Thus, in the event of an accident to one of the pumps, the reserve would come into work; the damaged one would be shut off from the sewer and repaired, while the pumping would continue without interruption. Let us hope these works may be more successful than the former design.

The sluices to the Love Grove outlet were this year successfully renewed.

Captain Tulloch's drainage scheme was duly submitted to Government, and a Commission appointed to consider it and other proposals to dispose of the sewage of the town.

The Commission have wisely recommended that for the present the town should confine itself to improving the surface drainage; and I hope during this year that it may be decided not only to enlarge the Love Grove sluices, so as to get rid of the storm waters on the flats, but also to divert the sewage now running into Back Bay at Sonapore; and to remedy the condition of Coomberwada, Jail Road, Sindalpada, Agripada, and other low districts.

I have received many communications from Government with reference to the nuisance caused by the sewage discharging into Back Bay; but it was obviously impossible to deal with that or any other large drainage question until the result of the Commission's inquiries should be known.

I conducted sewage irrigation experiments on a small scale on Government ground placed at my disposal along the main drain at Tardeo and

was Grey, but I am not sure. They frequently alluded to some performances when in conversation with the defendants, who, I understood, were to play ladies' characters. Soon after one of the gentlemen went away. After that we all four were out. I think Boulton had said he was waiting the arrival of a friend in town, and that they intended going to Paris. He did not say who the friend was. When in the street Park went into a shop, Mitchell's, in Bond-street, where he bespoke a box. I walked on with Boulton and the other gentleman. Park overtook us, and I believe he said the box was taken in the name of Mrs. Graham; at all events, I was requested to ask for Mrs. Graham at the theatre. We walked on to Chancery-lane, where the defendants went to some chambers to make a call. I had a glass of beer during their absence. They returned and said the man whom they wanted to see was out. We then got into a cab. In Holborn I left them, but subsequently saw them again in Oxford-street. They said they were going in my direction, and I got into the cab. They went to a glove shop in Oxford-street. Park got out of the cab and went in. I did not leave the cab. They next went to a jeweller's shop. I don't know where it was. After that they went to Bruton-street. I asked them to allow me to take the cab on, but they replied that they required it themselves. I then said "Good bye," and left them. They went upstairs to their chambers. I did not pay for the box, nor for anything at the glover's or jeweller's. Neither did I give money to them for that purpose. I went to the Strand Theatre that evening at 8 o'clock, and asked for Mrs. Graham's box. I was shown into a private box, and remained there some time by myself. A gentleman then came into the box. I knew him slightly, but have never been introduced to him. I have seen him at public places. I think he said his name was Gibb. I believe I have been told it was Gibson, but I did not know him by any name. The defendants soon after arrived, and were dressed in ladies' attire. We remained in the box until the piece *Sir George and a Dragon* was over. The gentleman made some excuse to go, and left before the entertainment was over. The defendants left the box once; I believe some portion of Park's train had come down. When they returned they asked me to fetch a cab for them, and as I was alone I did so. They gave me no address to drive to, and as it was in my direction I told the cabdriver to go by Pall-mall, where I intended getting out. I believed Bolton to be a woman, and observed I had never been taken in so in all my life. I had some doubt about Park. I thought they had done this twice for a lark. I asked the man Gibb if he knew who they were. He said they were men. I think Gibb said he resided in Bruton-street. I saw no other man besides him at the theatre. The defendants behaved like ladies at the Strand Theatre. There was no impropriety; there was nothing wrong there. A policeman told me at the theatre that I might go off. I said I had done nothing wrong. I did not like to leave the defendants there, as I had been with them all the day, and I thought I could help them to get bail. There was a great deal of confusion, and I hardly know what occurred, but I found myself in a cab on the road to Bow-street. (Laughter.) At the police station the defendants were taken out. I remained in the cab, and was brought out afterwards. I have my right name and address. I did not do so at first. I did not care to. I don't remember what occurred at the station. I was very flurried, and do not recollect if the defendants gave their right names. Up to that time Boulton never gave me his address beyond that he lived somewhere at Paddington. The defendants seemed very much affected at the station. I was never at 13, Wakefield-street, in my life, and I never saw the defendants but four times in my life. I never heard of that address. I have informed the Court of every place that I have been to in company with the defendants. Oh! I also went to one public place for refreshment in Leicester-square.

The witness was cross-examined at great length by Mr. Besley, but no additional fact of any moment was elicited, and the magistrate observed that he saw no object in pursuing it, and thus prolonging an already tedious inquiry by the repetition of the same evidence.

William Chamberlin, the detective officer who assisted in apprehending the prisoners, deposed to having searched the lodgings of the prisoner Boulton, at 13, Wakefield-street, and having found a quantity of letters, &c., including one (produced) commencing "Dear Stella," and signed "Harry." He had seen the defendants at the Casino dressed as women, and accosting gentlemen there. He had known them for months or more, and always thought they were women. He had spoken to them in Brunswick-square, when they were in the company of young gentlemen. He had sometimes seen them dressed like young men, and believed that they were the same young women in men's attire.

Cross-examined.—Had not seen them, perhaps, for three months before apprehending them.

By Mr. Straight.—I was not reprimanded by the magistrate of the Clerkenwell Police-court the other day for making a mistake as to identity. Mr. Barker did not say my conduct was disgraceful. He cautioned me to make no mistakes in the prisoners. I believe the house in Bruton-street, where Park lived, is a very respectable one.

Mr. Poland now applied for a remand.

Mr. Besley, on behalf of Boulton, courted the fullest inquiry, and would not object to a dozen remands if his client were admitted to bail, which would be simply an act of justice. He had sought in vain to learn what was the charge preferred against these young men. They had been very foolish and very indiscreet, but beyond this there was not an atom of evidence to convict them. There was a talk about "enticing money," but where was the slightest proof of it? On the contrary, the witness Mundell was invited to their private box, and had never been asked for a farthing. There was also another insinuation, so filthy that he did not like even to name it, and yet, it had been named without even the shadow of a pretence, in the way of evidence, to support it.

Mr. Straight also addressed the Court in support of the application for bail. He believed when a person was arrested in this country the warrant was usually issued upon a sworn information setting forth the principal facts alleged; but what facts had been alleged here? Mr. Mundell had merely asserted, again and again, that the young men had not committed the slightest impropriety during all his acquaintance with them. Gentlemen were present who had known his client for years, and who were prepared to speak in the highest terms of the excellence and moral propriety of his character.

Mr. Flowers—So far as they have known him personally. They could have known nothing of his personating women.

Mr. Straight—Men could only speak of what they knew, and it was something to know that his general character was good in the private sphere of life in which he moved. He really felt that a great wrong would be done to his client if he were sent to prison for another week upon this truly frivolous charge.

Mr. Flowers said he could not judge of the case wholly from the evidence which had been only partially submitted to him; but he had made up his mind that it was not his duty to accept bail at the present stage of the investigation.

The prisoners were then remanded in custody.

During the inquiry a letter found at Boulton's lodgings was referred to as in some measure tending to support the graver charge set forth in the warrant.

At the suggestion of the counsel for the prisoner, it was not read in Court, but will probably be referred to at the next examination.

The crowd outside the Court was immense, completely blockading the thoroughfares occasionally. There appears to have been an impression abroad that the prisoners would be again placed at the bar, according to the usual custom, in the costume in which they were arrested. Much chagrin was experienced when the two young men stepped into the van like any ordinary delinquents, and the yelling with which they were saluted may have been partly intensified by the disappointment of the crowd.—*The Times.*

COURT OF PROBATE AND DIVORCE.

MAY 5.

(Before Lord PENZANCE.)

PLOWDEN *v.* PLOWDEN.

THIS case, which was part heard on Saturday, was a suit by the wife for a divorce on the ground of the cruelty and adultery of her husband. The husband answered, denying the charges.

Mr. Serjeant Parry and Dr. Tristram were counsel for the petitioner, and Mr. Searle appeared for the respondent.

When the case was before the court on Saturday evidence was given of the marriage of the parties in July, 1867, the husband being an officer in the Indian army. The marriage was at the time unknown to the parents of the petitioner; but the father was made aware of it a few days after. The respondent never appeared to have been a favourite of his. In 1868 the respondent was in India, where he joined his regiment, but he returned invalided in the early part of 1869. After his return he lived with his wife at her father's; but in July, 1869, the wife left him in consequence of his alleged cruelty, and had never since cohabited with him. Several witnesses were called in support of the petitioner's case. The petitioner herself detailed various acts of cruelty, such as threatening to shoot her with a gun and brandishing a sword over her, and in various of these charges she was corroborated by her mother. In regard to the adultery, it was proved that in July, a few days after the respondent's wife left him, he took lodgings at Allan-place, Kensington, where he was visited on several occasions by a young woman, with whom he committed adultery.

On the conclusion of the petitioner's case on Saturday,

Mr. Searle applied for a postponement in order that he might put the respondent into the witness-box in respect to the cruelty.

Captain Plowden, the respondent, was accordingly placed in the witness-box this morning and stated that at the time he married the petitioner he had no means. Previous to the marriage Mr. Taylor, the petitioner's father, had turned him out of the house, and there was never afterwards any good feeling between them. His wife and her mother visited him clandestinely after that, and three days after the marriage, Mr. Taylor was made aware of it. He took the matter very coolly. After he left for India his wife lived with her father, and during the time he was away she wrote him several most affectionate letters. On his return from India he went to live with his wife at her father's; but he distinctly denied having at any time, either before he went to or returned from India, treated his wife with cruelty. He loved her above anything in the world. He never threatened her, he never brandished a sword over her, and he never pushed or struck her. In July, 1869, there was some unpleasantness between them, in consequence of this the father-in-law refusing to allow him to come to the dinner-table on the occasion of a party he had. He did find fault with his wife for going to the dinner table after her husband had been refused to go there, but it was only a few words, and he never threatened nor struck his wife on the occasion. A scene did take place in consequence of Mrs. Taylor, her son, and the servants coming into his bed-room without any cause, and in the middle of the scene his wife left the bed room, and had never since cohabited with him. He had made every effort to find her whereabouts, but could not do so for some time. On one occasion she was dressed in men's clothes in order to get out of the house to elude him.

In cross-examination the respondent stated that when he could not find his wife he advertised her by means of a printed bill, offering a reward for her restoration. He heard that she had gone to Eastbourne, and he had her advertised by the town-crier of that place.

Several witnesses were called, who spoke as to the happy terms on which the parties lived after the marriage and before the respondent left for India.

On the conclusion of the evidence Mr. Searle contended that there was no evidence of the cruelty, and that as to the adultery it was committed after the respondent's wife refused to live with him, and could not therefore be charged against him.

Mr. Serjeant Parry contended for the petitioner that both the cruelty and adultery had been proved.

Lord Penzance said he should like to take time to consider the case as to the cruelty. As to the adultery there was no doubt, in fact it was not denied; if, therefore, he came to the conclusion that there was not sufficient evidence as to the cruelty, he should allow the petition to proceed for a judicial separation.—*Daily News.*

RETIREMENT OF INDIAN FIELD OFFICERS.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper contains a despatch from the Government of India to the Duke of Argyll, dated October 18, 1869, suggesting that his Grace should reconsider his decision on the subject of offering some inducement to field officers in the Indian army to retire, and enclosing for the Duke's consideration some memoranda on the subject. The Indian Government also take exception to the Secretary of State's order directing that officers borne on the cadres of the late Indian army who have not passed in the native languages should be employed on the staff in such positions as they may be fitted for. This measure the Indian Government regard as a great hardship on those officers who have studied and qualified in the languages, and as likely to occasion a superfluity of candidates for every vacant appointment. The Duke of Argyll, in a despatch dated the 10th of February, 1870, says that he sees no reason for altering his decision on the retirement question, and declines further discussion on the subject. With respect to the unpassed officers also, he adheres to his former order, and says that there are positions in which a thorough knowledge of the native languages is not only not absolutely requisite, but in which other qualifications may be of far higher importance. The fact that there are such appointments, however, his Grace says, "does not in the least degree lessen the importance of the existing general rule, which requires that all officers shall pass an examination in the native languages before entering into the Indian service."—*Daily News*, May 6.

THE "SPECTATORS" NOTES.

(*Spectator*, May 7.)

THE annual banquet which celebrates the opening of the Royal Academy was held this day week, when the usual number of soft speeches, giving everybody to believe that everybody was enchanted with everybody, were made. Mr. Childers said the Navy owed much of its popularity to the love of our painters for painting ships, in which case, as he had subsequently to admit that the best new ships-of-war are very ugly affairs, it is to be feared that the Navy will grow less popular in proportion as it grows more efficient. Mr. Gladstone defended the Exhibition of this year against the criticisms of certain newspapers, as inferior to none in recent times, and singled out for praise Sir Edwin Landseer's pathetic picture of "The Doctor," at the Zoological Gardens,—an old brown monkey so-called, who, indifferent to oranges and other perquisites, is tenderly nursing a poor little monkey in the last stage of consuption, while a selfish little black monkey is eating one orange and avariciously reserving another in its hind hands for the future. That picture, said Mr. Gladstone, had for the first time compelled him to wish that "instead of a man he were a monkey;" and even Mr. Disraeli, who was present, did not reiterate on this occasion his celebrated and somewhat ostentatious adhesion to "the side of the angels."

But perhaps the most amusing speech was that of the American Minister, Mr. Motley, who told how he had been studying only that morning the example set him by the ambassador of an important republic, who had attended a great English dinner, given on the same day of the month, some three centuries and a half ago, —the Venetian Envoy, who on April 30, 1515, when invited to a dinner, including, as on this occasion, royal princes, great English statesmen, and the then Archbishop of York (afterwards Cardinal Wolsey), treated them *before* dinner to a "most copious and loving discourse" in Latin, which lasted a good hour, while after dinner his secretary played upon the flute, the organ, and the harpsichord for an hour and a half, recording that "he bore himself most bravely" and was listened with profound attention. Mr. Motley deprecated all fear that he should follow in the footsteps of his Republican predecessor by bearing himself equally bravely either in the direction of exhortation or music; but his discourse was loving, if not copious, did, to say the least, full justice to the genius of British Art. Mr. Dickens afterwards modestly claimed for literature that it at least served art by rectifying the idealistic blunders of artists as to historical times, distant countries, and alien races,—correcting "unhistoric history," and dispersing fanciful dreams of "the most preposterous countries and the most impossible peoples." Apparently, it does that, and something more,—attests as true history what we should hastily assert to be unhistoric, and sets before our eyes images even of our own land as "a most preposterous country," and our own people as "a most impossible peoples," who voluntarily submitted, even before dinner, to the most inconceivably needless of human tortures. We may well "boast to be better than our fathers," at least in dinning before the chatter begins.

Lord Elcho's supercilious style of course got him into a squabble. He charged Mr. Robertson, M. P. for Berwickshire, with entertaining so blind an admiration for his leader as to have sunk into a "moral molluscus" state, in which he was ready to shut his eyes and open his mouth, and take whatever the Prime Minister chose to put into it. Mr. Robertson, as a Scotchman, seemed to object to being called a moral-mollusk, and protested vigorously; whereon Mr. B. Osborne deprecated Scotch rows on Ireland, remarked on the anomaly, of having Irish measures and Scotch reviewers, and seemed reluctant to hear chapters from "Robertson's History of Scotland." Mr. Osborne further reproached Mr. Gladstone with intervening too often in the debate, and not leaving the work more completely to Mr. Fortescue. We suppose that if it were not Lord Elcho and Mr. Osborne, and that pleasurable conceit which bubbles up in their speeches, the House might succumb to the fatigue of such debates as these. But that receptive opening of the mouth which Lord Elcho and Mr. Osborne seem to regard as specially molluscous, (why not also human?) to take something down into it, consumes at least less time, and is more subservient to nutrition, than that opening of the mouth for the copious distribution of words and smiles in which Lord Elcho and Mr. Osborne chiefly excel.

The prospects of the Government have greatly brightened since the reassembling of the House after the Easter recess. Not only is the Irish Land Bill proceeding with respectable speed, but Mr. Newdegate's silly proposal to excite the Roman Catholics beyond bearing by raking up afresh the whole monastic question has received its *coup de grace*, and his temporary success been turned into a defeat. On Monday night, Mr. Winterbotham, speaking for the Dissenters and in a tone of what we may almost call rampant anti-sacerdotalism, opposed Mr. Newdegate's motion on the ground that there is no evidence whatever of physical coercion, and that "you cannot free people's consciences by Act of Parliament," calling upon the Dissenters, Sydney Smith's words, not to favour "a greedy, growling, grumbling, guzzling monopoly of toleration" by Dissenters, but to claim for Roman Catholics what they desire for themselves. Mr. Gladstone thereupon proposed to amend the motion for the Committee by leaving out the words empowering it to inquire into the character of the monastic institutions, and leaving only those which direct it to inquire into the state of the law in relation to the property held by them,—which was carried by a majority of 110,—270 against 160. We congratulate the House on this symptom of returning sanity, and Mr. Winterbotham on his not inconsiderable share in producing it. Mr. Winterbotham is a Dissenter indeed, in whom there is no guile. Apparently he thinks the World a good deal stronger than any other foe of Dissent, and as only the Establishment, not the Roman Church, has that on its side, he can afford to be generous to the latter, though not to the former.

"A Beneficed Clergyman," in a letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette* of Monday, explains the general outline of a reform by which those friends of the National Church who have a prescience of the future, hope to enable it to set its house in order, that on the day of reckoning, the people may rally round it, rather than to the ranks of its assailants. The first great change proposed is to enable every parish to elect a council which might have power to vote any change in the mode of celebrating the service, and in conjunction with the bishop enforce any such otherwise legal change. The next reforms would be the abolition of clerical subscription; the removal of all practical disabilities arising from what is called the "infirmity of orders;" the discontinuance of the use of the Athanasian Creed, which, like unlighted candles on the altar, might remain in the Prayer-Book as a documentary standard," on condition it were not recited; and a right to each incumbent to ask *laymen* to preach for him. The last class of reforms proposed would consist of the consolidation of the subdivisions of the larger dioceses,—a modification of the forms of electing and confirming bishops, &c. We hope these suggestions will draw many to the consideration of a plan which bids fair to put a National Church on, at least, a quasi-national basis. It has already received the adhesion of some most eminent clergymen and Members of Parliament. At present, the National Church is only comprehensive by accident.

Mr. Dicey, whose appointment as editor of the *Daily News* we mentioned some three months ago, has already ceased to be its editor, under circumstances which he thus concisely describes to us. Speaking of the original negotiation, he says, "I stipulated as a previous condition to all further consideration of the subject, that I should be entrusted with the complete control of the editorial department. This stipulation was agreed to. The first occasion, however, on which I felt bound, in what I deemed to be the interest of the paper, to exercise my authority, gave rise to such a divergence of opinion between myself and the proprietary that it was determined to sever the connection." That looks like the old story of the wish at once to delegate responsibility and to retain power. We are not quiet sure that a proprietor *can ex animo* relinquish power to an editor; and virtually no editor can ever act as entirely on his own judgment as if he were proprietor too. We are not sure that there should not be introduced a Bill to facilitate the purchase of newspapers by their actual editors,—with clauses similar to those facilitating to sale of land to tenants in the Irish Land Bill.

Mr. W. R. S. Ralston, the accomplished translator of Tourgueneff's exquisite novel of "*Liza*,"—and, by the way, of a very weird and powerful tale by the same great author, called "The Idiot," in the May number of the *Temple Bar* magazine,—seems likely enough to create an English taste for Russian literature, such as William Taylor of Norwich, created in England for the then almost equally unknown world of German literature, some sixty or seventy years ago. On Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Ralston told Russian popular stories at St. George's Hall to a crowded and interested audience, and told them with great effect. Some were myths, some fairy stories, some ghost stories, some goblin stories; but all were striking and characteristic, and almost all, except the myths, closely related to German popular stories of the same character. It was curious to note how rugged and comparatively unhewn a shape the Russian forms of this common inheritance assume,—truncated shapes from which the articulated German extremities seem to have been struck off, or not yet to have grown. The symmetry of the fairy gifts is lost; the marked features are fewer; the outlines somewhat grander, darker, and mistier. The pathos of one of the tales, "The Dead Mother," was all the more striking for the unfinished and vague character of the legend. Mr. Ralston's experiment was a great success.

The Women's Rights are looking up in the world. On Wednesday, Mr. Jacob Bright's "Womens Disabilities Bill" was carried through its second reading, in a thin house, by a majority of 33,—124 to 91. What more excites our surprise in the great apathy which seems to have been felt about the subject. Surely if women had cared about it they would, at least, have interested their husbands, and fathers, and brothers sufficiently in it to make them anxious to vote. Mr. Jacob Bright was rash enough to say that the enfranchisement of women, but of course of the handful of women who are at present householders, whom alone his present Bill proposes to enfranchise, but of all women standing in an equally trustworthy position to male electors,—would not in his belief strengthen the Conservative party at all. He was quite right that whether it would or not, is not a matter in any way bearing on the question; but his sanguine temperament is to us a matter of wonder. If all the best qualified women had had votes, the Irish Church Bill would certainly have been lost last year, and probably,—paradox as it may seem,—the Women's Disabilities Bill would have been defeated this.

LONDON GAZETTE,—FRIDAY, MAY 6.

INDIA OFFICE, MAY 2.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint the Nawab Faiz Ali Khan, Minister of the Maharajah of Jeypore, G. C. S. I., to be a Companion of the most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

WHITEHALL, MAY 4.

The Queen has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Hon. John, Earl of Stair, K.T., to be Her Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, MAY 6.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards.—Lieut. Alfred Mordaunt Egerton, from the Rifle Brigade, to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Thomas Edward Case, who retires.

1st Dragoon Guards.—Ensign Harry James Watson, from the 34th Foot, to be Cornet, in succession to Lieut. Huth, promoted.

2nd Dragoon Guards.—Cornet Thomas Ord to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Edmund Warren Craigie, who retires.

14th Hussars.—Lieut. Malcolm Alfred Laing to be Capt., by purchase, vice Samuel Tudor Ashton, who retires; Cornet William Bell M'Taggart to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Henry Bulkeley, who retires; Cornet Henry L'Estrange Malone to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Laing.

15th Hussars.—Lieut. Riffs Lister Kay to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Montague Cecil Broun, who retires.

19th Hussars.—The date of the commission as Capt. of Capt. Melville Clarke is the 10th of March, 1858, and not the 10th of November, 1858, as previously stated; the third Christian name of Lieut. Taylor is Buller, and not Butler, as previously stated.

Royal Artillery.—Surgeon John Duff, M.D., having completed 20 years' full-pay service, to be Surgeon-Major, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of April 1, 1867.

Coldstream Guards.—The exchange between Lieut. and Capt. Farquhar and Captain Goff, of the 11th Foot, to bear date March 29, 1870.

3rd Foot.—Michael Frederick Fitzgerald Hackett, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Lloyd, promoted; Staff Surgeon John Gardner Jamison to be Surgeon, vice Surgeon-Major Alfred Crooker, appointed to the Staff.

4th Foot.—George Goodwin Taylor, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice W. O. Adams, who has retired; Major Gregor Grierson M'Leod, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Turner, promoted.

6th Foot.—Ensign Charles Boileau Down, from the 32nd Foot, to be Ensign, vice Andrew Kennedy Macpherson, a Probationary Staff Officer, who retires.

13th Foot.—Staff Assistant-Surgeon Edward Cleaver Maxwell to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice James Watson, whose transfer from the Staff, as stated in the "Gazette" of April 8, 1870, has been cancelled.

15th Foot.—Ensign Michael Murphy to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Frederick Henry Grensill, who retires; the exchange between Capt. Goff and Lieut. and Capt. Farquhar, of the Coldstream Guards, to bear date the 29th of March, 1870.

16th Foot.—Lieut. Sir John Rae Reid to be Capt., by purchase, vice Riddall Morrison, who retires; Ensign Robert Grosso Godson to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Sir J. R. Reid

19th Foot.—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Edward Chippindall, C.B., to be Lieut.-Col., without purchase, vice George Bingham Jennings, deceased; Capt. Philip Doyne Vigors to be Major, without purchase, vice Brevet Lieut.-Col. Chippindall. Lieut. Beauchamp Colclough to be Capt., without purchase, vice Vigors; Lieut. Charles Garling Drury has been permitted to receive the value of an ensigncy on transfer to the Indian Staff Corps.

21st Foot.—Lieutenant Henry Frederick Seagram to be Captain, without purchase, vice Charles Monsell deceased; Ensign John Grant Anderson to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Seagram.

26th Foot.—Ensign Sydney George Cumberland Greenaway, from the 100th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Edward Piercy Bunn, who retires; Staff Surgeon Frederick Mackenzie Skues, appointed to the 26th Foot; Surg.-Major James Murchead, M.D., from the 46th Foot, to be Staff Surg.-Major, vice Staff-Surg. Sydney Alder, appointed to the 34th Foot; Surg.-Major Michael Fenton Nanfield, from the 34th Foot, to be Staff Surg.-Major, vice Staff Surg. John Lyster Jameson, appointed to the 3rd Foot; Surg.-Major Alfred Crocker, from the 3rd Foot, to be Staff Surg.-Major, vice Staff Surg. Robert Speedy, appointed to the 46th Foot; Staff-Surg. Richard Cooper Todd, having completed 20 years' full-pay service, to be Staff, Surg.-Major, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of April 1, 1867.

Staff.—Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. George Bying Harman, half-pay Unattached, from Deputy Adjt. Gen., Jamaica, to be Deputy Adjt.-Gen. Barbadoes.

Half-Pay.—Brevet-Major Richard Francis Holmes, from the 89th Foot, to be Major, without purchase; Capt. Richard Cormick Glifford, from the 7th Foot, to be Major, without purchase; Capt. Thomas John Grant, from the 6 h Foot, to be Major, without purchase; Capt. Richard Harbord, from the 7th Foot, to be Major, without purchase; Capt. Harry Clayton Hague, from the 11th Foot, to be Major, without purchase; Capt. Hugh Massy Lloyd, from the 14th Foot, to be Major, without purchase; Capt. Austin Peter O'Malley, from the 22nd Foot, to be Major, without purchase; Capt. George Granville Gower Munro, from the 20th Foot, to be Major, without purchase; Capt. Henry Albert Norris, from the 22nd Foot, to be Major, without purchase; Capt. Robert Vaughan Dickens, from the 11th Foot, to be Major, without purchase; Capt. George Rowland Waugh, from the 73rd Foot, to be Major, without purchase; Lieut. John Boulderson, from the 71st Foot, to be Capt., without purchase; Lieut. Spencer Ley Groaves, from the 34th Foot, to be Capt., without purchase; Lieut. William C. de Balinhard, from the 47th Foot, to be Capt. without purchase; Lieut. Benjamin Edmonds, from the 2nd Dragoon Guards, to be Capt., without purchase; Lieut. Joseph Fleming, from the 8th Foot, to be Capt., without purchase; Lieut. John Potham, from the 7th Foot, to be Capt., without purchase; Lieut. Robert Davies, from the 14th Foot, to be Capt., without purchase; Lieut. Spencer Ley Groaves, from the 34th Foot, to be Capt., without purchase; Lieut. William C. de Balinhard, from the 47th Foot, to be Capt. without purchase; Lieut. Benjamin Edmonds, from the 2nd Dragoon Guards, to be Capt., without purchase; Lieut. Joseph Fleming, from the 8th Foot, to be Capt., without purchase; Lieut. John Potham, from the 7th Foot, to be Capt., without purchase; Lieut. Robert Davies, from the 14th Foot, to be Capt., without purchase; Lieut. Francis Stephens, from the 99th Foot, to be Capt., without purchase; Lieut. George William Davern, from the 47th Foot, to be Capt., without purchase; Lieut. James George Anderson, from the 64th Foot, to be Capt., without purchase; Lieut. William Richard White, from the 50th Foot, to be Capt., without purchase; Lieut. Dudley Beaumont, from the 86th Foot, to be Capt., without purchase; Lieut. William Russell Nash, from the 82nd Foot, to be Capt., without purchase; Lieut. Charles Masterman Smyth, from the 9th Foot, to be Capt., without purchase; Lieut. Frederick Dodgson, from the 40th Foot, to be Capt., without purchase.

Brevet-Col. Edward Seager, Lieut.-Col., half-pay, late 8th Hussars, has been permitted to receive the difference between the former and present value of a Lieutenant Colonelcy of cavalry.

BREVET.

Lieut.-Col. Francis Gordon Hibbert, the late Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, having completed the qualifying service with the rank of Lieut.-Col., to be Col., under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 3rd of February, 1866.

Major Charles Augustus Daniell, retired upon full pay, late Town-Major at the Cape of Good Hope, to have the Honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.

Paymaster and Honorary Major Charles South, half-pay, late Paymaster and Adjt. Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, to have the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.

Deputy Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals George Thomas Ferrie, who retires upon half-pay, to have the honorary rank of Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals.

INDIA OFFICE, MAY 4.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve the undermentioned admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieuts.—Ensign William Oliver Thompson, 82nd Regiment; Lieut. Charles Newlyn Tuck, 23rd Fusiliers; Ensign William John Venables, 35th Regiment.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieuts.—Ensign James George Proudfoot, 21st Fusiliers; Ensign William Cooke, 10th Regiment; Ensign James Edward Porteous, 21st Fusiliers.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1824. CAPITAL £1,000,000.

INSURANCES may be EFFECTED on ALL CLASSES of PROPERTY through

EDWARD BIGG & Co., Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay, are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.

Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

Risks on Elphinstone Circle at reduced rates.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.),

1st January 1866. Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agent.

THE NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED IN 1809.

The UNDERSIGNED are AUTHORIZED to ACCEPT FIRE and LIFE RISKS on behalf of this Company.

Prospectuses containing Tables of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

W. NICOL & Co,

Agents in Bombay.

Bombay, 6th May 1870.

THE NATIONAL GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION (Limited).

HEAD OFFICE, 28, QUEEN STREET, EDINBURGH.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE CLERK ARBUTHNOT, Esq., of Mavisbank.
JOHN COOK, Esq., W.S.
CHARLES COWAN, Esq., of Valleyfield.
KENNETH MACKENZIE, Esq., C.A.
JAMES MYLNE, Esq., W.S.
R. E. SCOTT, Esq., C.A.
WILLIAM SMITH, Esq., Actuary, Edinburgh.
Manager.—JAMES WILKIE, Esq., C.A.

This Association provides SECURITY for the FIDELITY of PERSONS in Situations of Trust and Responsibility, and undertakes all descriptions of GUARANTEE BUSINESS at moderate Premiums.

Forms of proposal and every information may be obtained at the Offices of the undersigned, who have been appointed AGENTS of the Association in Bombay.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1824.

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BARTHOLOMEW LANE, BANK, LONDON, E.C.

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Richard Hoare, Esq.

FIRE RISKS

Of an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of Premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon proposals submitted, to issue Policies, and to settle claims.

The Life Reserve Fund is over NINETY-FOUR LACS OF RUPEES (which is irrespective of and in addition to the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of a subscribed Capital of not less than FIVE CRORES of RUPEES, coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION,

FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A. D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E. C.

GOVERNOR.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.

SUB-GOVERNOR. DEPUTY-GOVERNOR.
EDWIN GOWER, Esq. DAVID POWELL, Esq.

John P. Laurence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period of nearly One Hundred and Fifty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured.

The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy-holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured, or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

The Premiums have been computed from the most recent information on the subject of European mortality in India, and they will be reduced to the corresponding English rates on the return to Europe of the persons whose lives are Assured.

Premiums may be made payable either yearly or half-yearly.

Policies on Lives of Military Officers in civil employ issued at the Civilian Rates.

Risks on Male Parsee and Eurasian lives, under 40, accepted at European Rates.

Medical Fees and Stamps are paid by the Corporation.

EXAMPLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.

Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birth-day.	For the whole term of Life.		Age next birth day.	For the terms of one and seven years respectively.			
	With profits.	Without profits.		One year.		Seven years.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
20	38 11 4	34 13 4	35	29 6 0		30 0 0	
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	36 0 0		31 13 4	
40	48 14 0	44 6 0	45	54 12 0		33 6 8	
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8		43 13 4	
60	92 0 0	82 12 8					

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

Further information, forms of Applications, and Prospectuses can be had on application to

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,

Bombay, 15th January, 1870. Agents for Bombay.

FANCY SOAP AND PERFUMERY.

PRIZE MEDALS, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1862, 1867.

F. S. CLEAVER'S

CELEBRATED

PRIZE MEDAL HONEY SOAP.

BROWN WINDSOR, GLYCERINE SOAP,

MUSK ROSE WINDSOR, CARBOLIC ACID SOAP, a most perfect Disinfectant, and every description of CHOICE TOILET SOAP, POMADE & PERFUMERY.

32 and 33, RED LION STREET, LONDON, W. C.; PARIS, NEW YORK, & MONTREAL BONDED WAREHOUSE—LONDON DOCKS.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well